THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 50. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

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THE SITUATION.

More Rumors of Battles, but Nothing Definite—The Position of the Hostile Armies—The Grand March on Paris—The Consternation of the Capital.

The despatches of Saturday night and Sunday are full of reported battles, but there is nothing definite enough to show that they were actually fought or to give a clue to their results. On the authority of the *Opinion Nationale* of Paris, it is stated that there was a *wholesale slaughter* of the Prussians on the 23d and 24th (Tuesday and Wednesday of last week); the French Ministry are responsible for the statement that a Prussian force of 10,000 men, under the Crown Prince of Saxony, made an assault on Verdun at 9 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, the 25th, and were repulsed after a three hours' fight, with heavy loss; and a battle in the neighborhood of Rheims is reported to have occurred on Friday, the 26th, of which no particulars have been received.

As to the whereabouts of the hostile armies, there is nothing definite. On Thursday, the 25th, MacMahon's headquarters were reported to be at Rethel, a town of 9000 inhabitants, on the right bank of the Aisne, 23 miles southwest of Mezieres, and 24 miles northeast of Rheims, and on the railroad between these two cities. The Emperor and Prince Imperial were with him at that time. On the following day MacMahon's army was to move on towards Mezieres, and that is the latest definite and reliable intelligence at hand.

The movement of the Crown Prince on the capital still continues, apparently, the army moving leisurely and encountering no opposition. The Crown Prince, himself, is reported to have slept at the prefecture in Chalons on the night of Friday, the 26th, a strong column of Prussian artillery having taken possession of that city. The garrison of Vitry-le-Francais surrendered to the Prussians on Thursday, the 25th, the Prussians "annihilating" two battalions of the Garde Mobile and capturing 16 guns, 17 officers, and 850 soldiers. Detachments of Prussians are acknowledged in despatches from Paris to have appeared at Arcis-sur-Aube, 30 miles S. S. E. of Chalons and 85 miles from Paris; at Epernay, 70 miles from Paris; and at Meaux, only 25 miles from Paris. The consternation of the capital itself is on the increase, and the preparations for defense are progressing with the greatest vigor, under the full belief that a siege is inevitable. Fifteen hundred guns are said to be in position on the defenses, and the accumulation of provisions has been reduced by report to a supply for three months, instead of six, as was recently claimed. The city, however, is reported quiet; but there are rumors of the possibility of a rupture between the Government and General Trochu, and it is said that the Empress has demanded the removal of the latter from his position as Governor. Meanwhile, the veteran Orleanist leader, Thiers, has accepted a position on the Committee of Defense, to the apparent satisfaction of all classes of the people.

DEPUTY JULES FAVRE.

The Man for President of the French Republic—A Sketch of His Career—A Life Devoted to the Cause of Liberty, and Untainted with Fanaticism—His Brilliant Political Record, and Earnest Antagonism to Bonapartism in Every Shape.

As a firm, consistent, and constant advocate for more than twenty years of Republican principles, M. Jules Favre occupies a leading position in the Corps Legislatif of France. Indeed, there is but one man who has pretended to dispute with him the leadership of the true Republican party since Emile Ollivier went over to the Empire for the sake of making his futile experiment at constitutional government under a Bonaparte regime, and that man is M. Gambetta, of whose career we gave a sketch a few days ago.

Gabriel Claude Jules Favre is almost twice as old as his rival, Gambetta, having been born at Lyons on March 31, 1809. In the revolution of July, 1830, which found him a student at law in Paris, he took an active part, and from that day to this, through the press, at the bar, and in the different National Assemblies, he has remained a bold, undaunted, outspoken champion of the better type of French republicanism. The independence of his character, the bitter irony of his address, and the consistent radicalism of his opinions, soon achieved for him a reputation which has never been sullied by any compromise with Bonapartism other than the taking of the oath of allegiance to the Empire, when he finally entered the Corps Legislatif. He was admitted to the bar soon after arriving at age, and during the reign of Louis Philippe devoted himself mainly to the practice of his profession. It was not until after the Revolution of February, 1848, that he entered office for the first time. He then became Secretary-General to the Minister of the Interior, and in that capacity was called on to write the circular to the Commissioners of the Provisional Government and the famous "Bulletins" of 1848. He was soon transferred to the Under-Secretaryship for Foreign Affairs, and, being elected a member of the Assembly, voted for the prosecution of Louis Blanc and Caussidiere, for their complicity in the insurrection of June, 1848; refused to join in the vote of thanks to General Cavaignac; and resolutely opposed the expedition to Rome in December, 1848, by which Louis Napoleon incurred the hostility of the leading republicans with whom he had theretofore affiliated. He opposed the elevation of the Bonaparte adventurer to the Presidency, and after that event became his strenuous antagonist in the National Assembly. The implication of Ledru-Rollin in the plot to overthrow the Prince President rendered it necessary for the leader of the "Mountain" party to seek safety in England, after which Jules Favre succeeded to the leadership.

By the *coup d'etat* he was driven into retirement, as he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the new Constitution on being elected a member of the Conseil-General of Loire-et-Rhone. He then devoted himself for some years to his profession, and as one of the counsel of Orsini, in October, 1858, created an immense sensation by the boldness and eloquence of his defense of the reckless enthusiast who had attempted the life of the Emperor. But he entered the Corps Legislatif the same year, taking the oath of allegiance to the empire which he detested; and since that time, by successive re-elections in 1863 and 1869, has signalized himself by an unswerving antagonism of the Imperial policy. He was one of the original "five" opposition members, has advocated the complete liberty of the press, opposed the "law of deportation," fought against French interference in the Italian war of independence against Austria in 1859, and in 1864 severely assailed the ill-starred Mexican venture of the Emperor. In 1837 he published a work entitled "Contemporaneous Biography," and since that time many of his famous speeches and several pamphlets have been given to the public in a permanent form. In August, 1860, and again in 1861, he was elected *batonnier* or president of the order of advocates at Paris, a fitting recognition of his high standing in the profession; and in May, 1867, he became a member of the French Academy.

When Napoleon showed signs of yielding something to the pressure of public opinion after the general elections of May, 1869, M. Favre's name came to be mentioned prominently in connection with Ollivier's as the head of the responsible ministry which was about to be installed. But he soon dispelled the possibility of the scheme by declaring his dissatisfaction with the proposed "constitutional regime." "So long," he wrote in September last, "as the press is amenable to judges only, and not to a jury; so long as there is no guarantee for individual liberty; so long as elections are not free, and the mayors are not elected by the populations; so long as an enormous standing army weighs upon our budget, we should be the most contemptible people on earth if we were satisfied." So he succeeded to the position vacated by Ollivier, on the latter's accession to power.

On the 25th of June last, just before the war-cloud gathered over Europe, M. Favre delivered a famous speech in the Chamber, in which he was as unmerciful to the first empire as to the second. While supporting a proposal of the Left that the municipalities should be allowed to elect their mayors, he asserted that the inherent rights of the municipalities, recognized as early as the thirteenth century, had been stamped out by the first Napoleon. Dazzled by the glitter of his military glory, France was still under the influence of his tyrannical ideas, under the false impression that a genius had saved her from ruin, while in reality he had ruined her and annihilated her liberties. This plain speaking created a great uproar, and when Granier de Cassagnac, one of the most servile tools of the third Napoleon, interrupted him with the declaration that the first Napoleon "covered France with institutions; you and your friends with ruins," M. Favre referred to the humiliation of France through foreign invasions, which would have been averted if liberty had held command of the army instead of despotism, declared that there was not a single man in the Chamber who would venture to assert that liberty existed under the first empire, and continued:—"*I am vindicating the glory of the country against the unconscious votaries of despotism, who are anxious to revive traditions which would once more bring about our degradation!*"

These stirring words, uttered scarcely three weeks before the declaration of war against Prussia, and before there was a sign of the approaching conflict, were unconsciously prophetic.

The rise of the Hohenzollern difficulty found M. Favre fully prepared to lead the assault upon the Ollivier Government. On the 8th of July, when the ministry attempted to secure a postponement of the discussion of the question, and refused to lay before the Chamber the documents relating to it, he declared that the object of delay was to afford an opportunity for stock-jobbing on the Bourse, and when the final declaration of war came, took his stand by the side of Thiers and Gambetta, and insisted upon the production of all the correspondence with Prussia, declaring that France could not make war on the authority of mere telegrams. But after the French defeat at Weissenburg, he at once urged an unflinching resistance to the invader, joining with sixteen other deputies on the 8th of August in signing a demand that all France should be armed to repel the enemy. On the 9th the Corps Legislatif was reassembled by order of the Empress, and in the exciting scene which ensued, ending in Ollivier's downfall, M. Favre played an important part. Ollivier opened the session by stating that the deputies had been called together before the situation of the country had been compromised, to which M. Favre answered that it had already been compromised by the incapacity of its chief. "Descend from the tribune," he cried out to Ollivier; "this is shameful! In spite of its government, the country is patriotic, but it is vilely ruled." He then offered resolutions for arming every able-bodied citizen of Paris on the electoral lists, and for investing in an executive committee of fifteen members the full powers of the Government for repelling foreign invasion. In his speech in support of these propositions, M. Favre insisted that the Emperor should be recalled from the army, and that the only hope of saving the country was by wresting power from the incapable hands that then held it. His proposition for the assumption of supreme authority by the Corps Legislatif was declared by the President, the obsequious Schneider, to be revolutionary, and that functionary refused to submit it to a vote.

The Ollivier ministry were driven from power, and on the accession of the Count de Palikao, M. Favre gave the new government his cordial support in all measures for the resistance of the invaders, continually and repeatedly urging upon it, however, the necessity for prompt and decisive action. He also continued to maintain that all the misfortunes of the country came from that fatal mismanagement to which the Chamber had been compelled to submit; and, after the disastrous battles near Metz and the approach of the Crown Prince at the head of his army towards the capital, endeavored to inspire his countrymen with patriotic zeal, denouncing as thrice accursed the citizen of France who founded his hopes for the future upon defeat and ruin.

Such has been the career of Jules Favre—a career which is happily as free from fanaticism as it is from treachery to the cause of liberty and justice. He has never displayed any tendencies towards the "irreconcilable" school of which Raspail and Rochefort are the types, and thus retains the confidence and respect of those who preferred stability under a Bonaparte to anarchy under a modern Jacobin. In patriotism, in experience, in discretion, in ability, and in devotion to the cause of true republicanism, Jules Favre is the foremost man in France. He combines perhaps in a greater degree than any of his contemporaries the elements of stability and radicalism; and, if a republic is to rise from the ruins of the empire, his claims upon the chief magistracy of the nation are superior to those of any who may antagonize them. Whether, in the tumult of the great upheaval, his rare worth will receive its fitting recognition is a question which time alone can decide.

THE PERIL OF PARIS.

The Position of the Capital from a French Standpoint—Its Defenses—The Vulnerable Point—How the Siege Must Be Conducted.

The *Opinion Nationale* of August 15 says:—

Paris is not an ordinary fortress, it is a vast intrenched camp, defended by more than half a million of men, and protected by a wall of circumvallation eighteen miles in circumference, defended by ninety-three bastions, and fortified in accordance with the most perfect rules of the art. Nor is this all. These strong defenses are themselves defended, at distances varying from one and a quarter miles to four and a half miles, by a girdle of fifteen detached forts, provided with seven great outworks, flanking each other, and forming a second inclosure of thirty miles' circumference, whose powerful artillery can sweep everything before it at a distance of six miles. Paris, finally, is defended by the Seine, by the Marne, and by a circular railroad with which all the lines in France are connected, and which renders it possible to convey troops with great rapidity to the points menaced in the outer or inner line of fortifications. A place of this extent can be subjected neither to a proper siege nor to an investment complete enough to shut out reinforcements and supplies. It can, then, only be attacked at a given point, and the question remains what is the most vulnerable point of this immense circuit.

The forts of the East, Romainville, Noesy, Rosny, Nogent, and Vincennes are very advantageously situated on the summit of a plateau, partly covered by the Marne. They form a formidable line of defense, and it would be imprudent—so the Prussian officer formally declares—to attempt an attack at this point. Nor must an attack be thought of on the Fort Charenton, situated to the south of the preceding, because, after its capture, it would be necessary to cross the Marne, under the triple fire of the forts of Vincennes, Ivry, and inner works of Paris. To the south of Paris and to the west of Charenton are situated the forts of Ivry and Bicetre, but the siege works could only be executed under the fire of the adjoining forts. The other forts on the south—Montrouge, Vannes, and Issy—rising on the steep heights which extend from Sceaux to Versailles, are difficult of attack, and the same may be said of the citadel of Mont Valerien, the only fort which defends Paris on the west. Mont Valerien is situated at a distance of five miles from the fort of Issy, but counting from the latter, Paris is doubly covered by the Seine, which first flows to the north-east, forms a bend, joins the forts of St. Denis, and then directs its course to the southwest, parallel to and slightly distant from the first curve. Exactly in the middle of these bendings of the river is situated Mont Valerien. The French could launch vessels upon the Seine, armed with guns of heavy calibre, which would inflict cruel havoc on the besiegers. The river Seine, from Issy to St. Cloud, and beyond Mont Valerien, is besides protected by obstacles in the shape of wooded heights and country villas, which could easily be adapted for purposes of defense.

The efforts of the besiegers must therefore be directed upon St. Denis, and here we borrow the exact words of the Prussian Lieutenant-Colonel:—"For a German besieging army, the points of attack of the fortifications of Paris are naturally the north and northeast. In the first place they are the weakest, for the east front is partly covered by the Marne, and those of the south and west are the strongest, and their attack might compromise the line of retreat of the besiegers, upon which the French army of reserve would not fail to operate. So as not to expose themselves to have this cut, the besiegers must choose the north as the point of attack, for their army of observation ought to cover the lines of retreat which will follow the course of the Meuse and the Seine, as they could also be able to restore the railroads from Strasburg and Muhlhouse which run along these valleys. These roads would also serve for the transport of siege material from the Rhine fortresses, if the French positions captured had not already furnished it. In any case the material must be of the very heaviest calibre. Admitting that the German army of observation should be stronger than the French army of reserve, and that the latter held at a distance from Paris was unable to interrupt the siege, St. Denis should be the first point of attack. Its capture would, in fact, permit of an advance towards Montmartre on the wall of circumvallation without being exposed to the flank and rear fire of the outer forts. Only those who start from the Seine need be regarded with any apprehension.

The three forts of St. Denis and that of Aubervilliers will be simultaneously besieged, and a less serious attack will be made on the other forts facing east. The siege will then assume the same character as that of Sebastopol, and the siege works will have to be undertaken at the same time against a line of fortifications extending over several leagues. St. Denis is situated on the right bank of the Seine, which, at this point, doubles back on its course, and forms a tongue of land whence the siege works might be taken in flank and rear. Its occupation by the besiegers becomes thus a necessity. It is difficult, but not impossible, if the Seine is crossed in the neighborhood of Argenteuil. The besiegers will then be able to command the citadel of Mont Valerien, situated upon the second tongue of land, to destroy the railroad communication of the left bank of the Seine with Paris, and to cover the attack upon St. Denis. A bridge thrown over the Seine would place them in communication with the troops operating on the right bank.

In order to execute this daring plan, the Prussian strategist assigns to each corps of the invading army the place it ought to occupy, and the part it will be called upon to play in the general plan of operations. He places 50,000 men before the three forts of St. Denis, and on the tongue of land formed by the Seine between St. Denis and Mount Valerien. He masses 20,000 men on the north at St. Denis in order to cover the siege of this point, and to reinforce the corps isolated on both banks of the Seine. These 70,000 men are to find their material of preparation to the north of St. Denis, or in the forest of Bondy. We might concentrate, he adds, 30,000 men in this forest, 20,000 at Bourget, behind La Molette, and 30,000 at Nuilly-sur-Marne, in order to occupy the routes from Metz and from Coulommiers, and sustain the besieging corps at St. Denis. The 20,000 men at Bourget would menace the fort of Aubervilliers, and might be able to besiege it. They would be scarcely two and a half miles distant from St. Denis, and would form, along with the troops posted at this point, a mass of 90,000 men. These, united with the 30,000 established in the forest of Bondy, at two and a half miles from Bourget, would be able to offer in this forest a very energetic resistance in the event of being compelled to retreat, or if they wished to act against the sallies in force of the besieged, to which they would necessarily be exposed. On the other hand, the 30,000 men posted at Neuilly, on the right bank of the Marne, will be able to occupy the hill to the east of the fort of Rosny, and to undertake a series of attacks, not very formidable, it is true, against the forts facing east, as well as to form, with the 30,000 men, in the forest of Bondy, an army of 60,000, which could secure the path of retreat. Other 30,000 men should be placed between Neuilly-sur-Marne and Villeneuve-sur-Seine, in order to observe the roads which start from the confluence of the Seine and the Marne towards the east. Bridges established on the Marne would place these 30,000 men in communication with the troops established on the right bank at Neuilly. The besieging army would then number 180,000 men, but to besiege Paris this is not sufficient. To protect adequately the besiegers, a great army of observation is required. This *role* is assigned by the Prussian lieutenant-colonel to the 3d Army, whom he supposes to number 120,000 men, and to whom he wishes to join a 4th army, penetrating into France by way of Switzerland. On this hypothesis, the invading army would arrive before Paris with an effective strength of 400,000 men. The task of the latter divisions would be to hold the French army of relief as far from Paris as possible, to intercept supplies, and to destroy the railroads which place Paris in communication with the south and west of France.

AFTER A CHARGE.

Dr. Russell, of the London "Times," on the Field of Battle—The Burying of Annihilated Regiments.

Writing from Maxwiller, where the headquarters of the Crown Prince were located on August 8, Dr. W. H. Russell says:—

"We, after a time, reached the village of Gunstett, the environs of which were the scene of a desperate action between the French right and the Prussian left during the memorable battle of Woerth. Like several others of the villages, it was crowded with wounded, and pale faces looked out of the windows of the cottages, with heads bound up; but there were soon more terrible evidences of the struggle. The debris of knapsacks, pouches, muskets, shoes, fragments of clothing, shakos, thickened as we went on; dead horses swollen to an enormous size, with their legs stuck up in the air, lay about in the fields; and now we came on a dead Prussian who had fallen stiff as if in the act of charging, and then came Zouaves and Turcos, mostly the latter, in all the fantastic rigidity of death in battle, the faces in most cases covered by the decent care of the country people with little pieces of linen, which the rain had beaten in on the lineaments in relief. The burial parties were busy close at hand and all over the country, but the harvest was too heavy for the reapers. I have seen now many fields—and the more I see of them the less I like them—but never have I beheld a sight so extraordinary as I came on by the little streamlet, the Sauer, which flows by Gunstett. At an angle of the road, by a vine plantation, there had been evidently a sanguinary combat between the infantry; but a little beyond it lay the scene of a cavalry charge, the relics of which formed the strange spectacle I am writing of. There were heaps of cuirasses still bright, and brass helmets with plumes which had been taken from the dead, wounded, and prisoner and piled at intervals along the road. Between these lay saddles, swords stuck in the ground, horse trappings, valises with '8' and '6' on them, here and there single cuirasses, dead horses, helmets, swords, muskets—the ground trampled, the vines beaten down—pools of blood—a foul, sour smell everywhere; this literally for two miles on each side of the road. In the village itself was a pile of thirty or forty cuirasses and helmets, then another pile of the same. Further on, mixed up with these 'trophies' of the hapless cuirassiers, we came on the signs of disaster to a regiment of lancers—staves with red and white streamers in all directions, lancer shakos, saddles, valises, and tunics, blue laced with white. One would think lancers and cuirassiers had all fallen together; but to whatever regiments lance and cuirass belonged, it was plain they had been routed and destroyed. One remarkable circumstance is this—not a cuirass was pierced by a bullet. I looked most narrowly—others did the same. And yet what had been the fate of the wearers? That is a problem I cannot solve, nor could any one else; but it is plain that the cuirassiers were annihilated. It is said that one regiment charged a battery and got in among the guns, but was smitten by the infantry on the flanks with a leaden shower that beat them to the earth never to rise again—unhorsed, or dead and wounded, the unhurt all taken in a few seconds. As I said, this sort of work was visible for quite two miles along the road. The rain cleared up before noon, and that must have been some little relief from suffering to the wounded, who were still met in carts. There were some with faces upturned, cold and stiff, who cared no more for what the elements might do. I shall dwell no longer on such scenes. There will, I fear, be many more of them, and worse."

WAR'S BURIAL GROUND.

The Field of Forbach after the Fight—How the Dead were Buried.

Another correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Saarbruck under date of August 8, says:—

"When the troops had fairly left the place I followed them to the hills and watched them joined by other troops from the neighboring encampments, as, in an unbroken line, the main body made its way towards Forbach. Parties of cavalry kept the heights on the left and patrolled the forest on the right; the *Krankentrager* went across the hills, where numbers of the dead were still lying, and whence the last of the wounded had only that morning been removed; but the army, as a whole, leaving encampments and masses of baggage wagons on each side, marched on steadily towards Forbach and St. Avold, not, as the soldiers believed, to stop on its triumphant progress until it came within sight of Metz. The heights commanding the town, which the French had occupied for some days after the affair of the 2d, looked now like the scene of a recent picnic. Here a bottle, there a piece of paper which might have enveloped sandwiches or the butter-brod of the country; there the remains of a wood-fire; there the lid of a tin pot. Then more remains of wood fires, more lids of tin pots, and broken bottles innumerable. The sort of *debris* that one sees on a race-course the day after the race—an idea which is again suggested by a number of sticks still remaining in the ground at a distance of fifty or sixty yards ahead on the way to the Spicheren heights. These are not sticks, however, they are needle-guns: and, approaching them, I pass from false indications of peace to true indications of war. Where these needle-guns are planted in the earth (with bayonets for roots) five Prussian soldiers have fallen. The men are buried; but their arms, for this day at least, are to be left here. A few yards ahead there are three more of these needle-plants; then nine, then a dozen; then close to a ridge where the Prussian assailants thought they would find cover, but failed to do so, 27. Passing this ridge, and climbing, not without difficulty, up the steep ascent, I find knapsacks lying torn open on the ground, broken accoutrements, battered helmets, blood-stained clothes, and bodies rigid in the convulsions of death. Prussians alone are to be seen here, and looking down upon the plain I observe three different paths of ascent marked, as if to show how difficult they were, with needle-guns stuck in the turf. Every man who owned one of these muskets either died close to where his weapon stands as a sign, or, at least, fell unable any longer to use it. The military geology of the Spicheren heights can be clearly understood. After the first needle-gun region, the region of Prussian knapsacks and accoutrements; then the region of the Prussian dead whom the 'dead buriers,' under the direction of the 'sick tenders,' have not yet been able to remove; then the first line of French dead, lying thick behind the natural and artificial intrenchments which, to the last moment, protected them as they shot down, or drove back, regiment after regiment of the advancing, surprising Prussians; then Prussians and French lying mingled together on the summit of the mount; then more French than Prussians, the French alone lying across a ridge in the wood crowning the heights, whose shelter a portion at least must have sought, and often sought in vain; then, on the left side of the battle-field, looking from Saarbrucken, nothing but graves. 'Hier ruhen in Gott,' says one inscription, '28 Preussen, 69 Franzosen, Grab No. 4.' 'Here rest friends and foes together,' says another inscription, '6 Prussians, 11 Frenchmen.' I observed that the words 'and foes' had by some charitable or philosophical person been marked out. The French, even on their own Spicheren heights, were as if in a foreign land; and the ground where they lay was strewed with letters addressed to such a one, Camp of Chalons, or such another at Metz, 'to be forwarded *a la suite de son regiment.*' I read several of these letters, which were natural, and therefore, under the circumstances, touching. All reproached the French soldier, who apparently thinks less of his relations than his relations think of him, with not answering letters; and all are full of assurances of affection. Some notified the inclosure of money, and there was not one in which a sister or a mother expressed the least satisfaction at the prospect of her brother or her son dying for his country. 'Your friend, Louis Barbari,' says a letter from a mother of a private soldier to her son, 'has proposed for Modeste. Let us know as soon as possible whether you accept him for your brother-in-law.' A certain number of French soldiers, whose knapsacks had been emptied, seemed to have carried religious books with them, generally of the simplest kind, from *L'Alphabet Chretien* upward. I saw an *Atlas du Theatre de la Guerre* lying by the side of one poor fellow, and by the side of another a manuscript copy of the 'Air des Djinns' (*andante con moto*), from Auber's 'Premier Jour de Bonheur.'"

SECRET NEGOTIATIONS.

Count Bismarck on the "Project" Relating to Belgium.

Not content with divulging the *projet* which appeared in the London *Times* of August 15 in the *Official Gazette*, Count Bismarck has communicated it to the Powers. The note containing it is as follows:—

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—My telegraphic despatch to the ambassador of the North German Confederacy in London respecting the draft treaty published in the *Times* of the 25th ult. has induced Count Benedetti to give his version of the origin of that draft in the *Journal Officiel de l'Empire* of the 30th ult. In my despatch of the 29th ult. I have given a more detailed account respecting the said draft and its bearing upon French politics generally; since which the circular despatch of the Duc de Gramont, dated the 3d of August, has been communicated to the world at large. In adverting to these French utterances I have no intention to give any reply to them; the abundant matter they afford for criticism has been fully ventilated by the press of all countries, France not excepted. The only object of the present communication is to transmit you a fresh piece of evidence, and to request you to bring it to the cognizance of the Government to which you are accredited. If I have not made use of it before, this was owing to my reluctance, even in a state of war, to drag the person of a monarch into the discussion of the acts of his ministers and representatives, and also because, considering the form of government which avowedly existed in France up to the 2d of January last, I was not prepared to hear that the draft treaty and the other proposals and arrogant demands alluded to in my despatch of the 29th should have been submitted to me without the knowledge of the Emperor Napoleon. But certain statements which appear in the latest French utterances necessitate my having recourse to a different line of conduct. On the other hand, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs assures us that the Emperor Napoleon has never proposed to Prussia a treaty having the acquisition of Belgium for its object (*que jamais l'Empereur Napoleon n'a propose a la Prusse un traite pour prendre possession de la Belgique*); on the other, Count Benedetti gives out that the draft treaty in question emanates from me; that all he had to do with it was to put it on paper—writing, so to say, from my dictation (*en quelque sorte sous ma dictee*), which he only did the better to apprehend my views, and that the Emperor Napoleon was made cognizant of the draft only after its completion at Berlin. Statements such as these render it indispensable for me to make use of a means at my disposal calculated to support my account of French politics and to strengthen the supposition I have previously expressed respecting the nature of the connection between the Emperor and his ministers, envoys, and agents. In the archives of the Foreign Office at Berlin is preserved a letter from Count Benedetti to me, dated August 5, 1866, and a draft treaty inclosed in that letter. Copies of both are appended to the present communication. The originals, in Count Benedetti's handwriting, I shall submit to the inspection of the representatives of the neutral powers, and I will also send you a photographic *fac simile* of the same. I beg to observe that, according to the *Moniteur*, the Emperor Napoleon did pass the time from the 28th of July to the 7th of August, 1866, at Vichy. In the official interview which I had with Count Benedetti in consequence of this letter, he supported his demands by threatening war in case of refusal. When I declined, nevertheless, the Luxemburg affair was brought upon the carpet, and, after the failure of this little business, came the more comprehensive proposal relative to Belgium embodied in Count Benedetti's draft treaty published in the *Times*. I request you to read this despatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and to transmit to him a copy or a translation of the same, as also a copy of the documents inclosed. You will also be good enough to lay before him a photographic *fac simile* directly it comes to hand. On behalf of the Chancellor of the Confederacy. VON THILE.

BAZAINE.

A Speech by the French Leader to his "Children."

A Paris journal publishes the following speech, addressed by Marshal Bazaine to about one hundred troopers when he went to inspect the cantonments:—

"My Children:—I have but one fault to reproach you with—you fire too fast. At Weissenburg, where your ammunition failed, you had what would have lasted the Prussians three days. Let us reason together a little. Where are we? Full on our line of defense. From Thionville to Metz, and from Metz to Nancy we hold the ground. Behind this line what have we? Another line, that of the Meuse. Behind the Meuse what have we? The Champagne, a battle-field that we know, do we not? After the Champagne what have we still? The Argonne. Do you remember the Argonne? Do you remember Valmy? The Prussians remember it, and that is all I need tell you. And after the Argonne what do we find? The network of rivers rendered illustrious by the campaign of 1814, all the country intersected by the Aisne, the Marne, the Aube, the Seine, and even the Yonne and the Armencon. Well, this is not all, for behind Metz, behind the Meuse, behind the Argonne, behind the Champagne, behind our valleys of the Marne there is Paris, and behind Paris France. France, that is to say, four million armed citizens, a patriot heart in every breast, and a thousand millions in the treasury. Sambleu! it seems hardly necessary to put on so many thicknesses of stuff. Let us advance gaily, without hurrying ourselves; we have plenty of time."

It is needless to say that this harangue was received with enthusiasm. All tried to take the Marshal's hand. He took that of the colonel, shook it vigorously, and continued the inspection.

PRUSSIAN GENERALS.

Sketches of Those Who Were Wounded at Woerth and Forbach.

In the desperate fighting at Woerth and Forbach, five German general officers were wounded. Some account of these brave men, who received wounds more or less severe, will be interesting:—

General Julius von Bose, commander of the 11th Army Corps, was born in 1809, and, in his youth, was page at the Court of Weimar. In 1829 he became lieutenant, he was major in 1858, and in 1860 was made full colonel of the 40th Fusilier Regiment. Prussian regiments, it may be noted, consist of three battalions, each having a commander whose rank corresponds with that of lieutenant-colonel in our army. The regiment, of course, is commanded by one colonel. In the year 1864 the subject of our brief notice was major-general; and in the war with Austria, in 1866, he was engaged in the battles of Liebenau, Podol, Munchengratz, Koniggratz, Goding, Holics, and Presburg. In the same year he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, and received the Order of Merit—which has been, almost as a matter of course, bestowed on each of the generals whose names follow:—

General August von Goben, commander of the 8th Army Corps, which was warmly engaged at Saarbruck, was born in 1816, and made lieutenant in 1835. He took his discharge in the following year, and for four years next ensuing he served in the Spanish army, rising to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and gaining several Spanish orders. In 1842 he re-entered the Prussian army as captain, and in 1849 he took part in the engagements in the Pfalz and Baden. In 1850 he became major, and in 1858 colonel. Then, in 1860, he entered as a volunteer the ranks of the Spanish army fighting against Morocco. In 1861 he was raised to the rank of general in the Prussian army, and in 1864 he commanded the 25th Infantry Brigade in the Danish war. In 1866 he fought at Dermbach, Kissingen, Laufach, Aschaffenburg, Werbach, Tauberbischofsheim, and Gersheim.

General Baron Albert von Barnekow was born in 1809, and entered as lieutenant in 1829. In 1832 he had attained the rank of major, and he became General in 1864. He fought, in 1866, at Trautenau, Koniggratz, and Tobitschau, with much distinction.

General Ferdinand Wolf Ludwig Anton von Stulpnagel was born in 1813, and became lieutenant in 1831. He was major in 1854, colonel in 1861, and general in 1865, taking part in the Austrian campaign of 1866 as Head Quartermaster of the 2d army. He fought at Nachod and Koniggratz, and in 1867 was made lieutenant-general.

General George Arnold Carl von Kamecke was born in 1817, was lieutenant of the 1st Engineers in 1836, and a major in 1855. In the following year he was employed as Military Secretary with the Prussian Ambassador at Vienna. In 1866, as Chief of the General Staff of the 2d Army Corps, he fought at Podol, Gitschin, and Koniggratz, and he was raised to the rank of lieutenant general in 1868.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

Incidents at Woerth and Weissenburg.

M. Claretie, in the *Cloche* of August 12, mentions some acts of heroism during the combats of Weissenburg and Woerth. He says:—

I think of those two gendarmes, who at Freusenburg, with a foot chasseur, when abandoned by the army, rescued alone four cartloads of provisions from a squadron of Uhlans. Poor simple heroes, whose names will not be known, and who returned calmly to the soldiers, saying, "There is biscuit for you!" I think also of those men of the 77th of the line who in the wood of firs and birches at Styring, after driving the Prussians from tree to tree, after having killed heaps of the enemy under the thick shade, having at last used their cartridges, and being without powder or ball, remained there to be slaughtered in their turn while marching with their bayonets only against the mitrailleuses. I think of that regiment which, taken in flank, imagined they saw assistance in the mounted chasseurs coming to their aid, and waved their caps in the air. They only discovered their error when they found themselves falling before the carbines and sabres of the Uhlans. I think of that prophetic remark of a Sister of Charity at Forbach, who said to me, pointing to the wood, "I fear for the wounded under the trees, which may take fire. The Prussians are there. I repeated these words to the General, who said to her, "Go and look after your wounded and do not concern yourself with my business." I can again see the skirmishers posted behind trees cut down to protect the retreat, firm, and saying, "Here we will die." I think I can still hear the incessant and fearful noise, always the same dull sound, like a heavy body ploughing into a heap of human flesh, that *clouf, clouf*, of the mitrailleuses; and those wounded calling for their mother; and that little musician, who, dying, was asking, amid his sobs, of all around, "Where is the 77th, my poor 77th?"

The Objects of the Prussians.

The *Liberte* is extremely indignant at finding that several journals at Berlin publish, as if by common arrangement, an article which contains the following passage:—

The object of the war is to break down French pride and indemnify Germany by annexing Lorraine to Bavaria and Alsace to the Grand Duchy of Baden erected into a kingdom, with Strasburg for the capital.

On this the *Liberte* remarks:—

They avow it, then! They are bent on humiliating us still more; they are resolved to reduce our territory. Alsace must become the pasture land of the Grand Duke of Roulette, and Strasburg, the honest city, must be the capital of the gamblers, having Baden for its branch. But let us reckon with King William, and let no one any more be ignorant of his designs. To annex Lorraine to the kingdom of Bavaria is to tear from France these four departments: the Moselle, with Metz, Thionville, and Sarreguemines; the Meurthe, with Nancy, Luneville, and Toul; the Meuse, with Bar-le-Duc, Commercy, Montmedy, and Verdun; the Vosges, with Epinal, Mirecourt, St. Die. To annex Alsace to the Grand Duchy of Baden is to deprive France of these two other departments—the Bas-Rhin, with Strasburg, Saverne, Schelestadt, Wissemburg, Haguenau, the Haut-Rhin, with Colmar, Muhlhausen, Belfort, and Altkirch. But in order thus to pay the fiddling king who reigns at Munich and the gambling one at Baden the price of their complicity, the armies of King William must first crush those of France. Let no one, therefore, feel any illusion. The struggle is gigantic, decisive. The downfall of France or that of Prussia will be the result.

How the Great Parties of Russia Sympathise.

A correspondent from St. Petersburg, in a Prague journal, and reproduced after translation in Paris, has the subjoined:—

A war between France and Prussia has been looked for here ever since the peace of Prague, but no one thought that the conflict would burst out just now. The most influential party in Russia, that is the slave or national, at the head of which is the Cesarewitch, has declared for a Franco-Russian alliance, which, according to it, is the sole one capable of leading to a satisfactory solution of the Eastern question. This great body, which includes among its members General Fedejeff, sees in France a powerful State, which has already solved the Italian question in a sense favorable to Europe and which would find in Russia an ally capable of helping her in preventing the equilibrium of Europe from being destroyed. These opinions are shared by the most intelligent sections of the army, of the aristocracy and the middle classes, so that we have a right to hope that they will prevail in the end, especially when it is remembered that they are energetically represented by the future sovereign. But, for the moment, the Grand Duke has a potent adversary in Prince Gortschakoff, who is particularly desirous that Russia shall maintain the strictest neutrality. The latter's party differs besides from the national in that it has a great leaning towards Prussia. There is, then, every reason to believe that if the Chancellor deems it advisable to mix up Russia in the Franco-Prussian conflict this party will do all in its power to conclude an alliance between Russia and Prussia.

A Military Parallel, 1814–1870.

The London *Daily Telegraph* thus contrasts the present military situation with the close of the campaign of 1814:—

In the campaign of 1814, the headquarters of Napoleon I were first fixed at Chalons; there, acting upon his interior lines, with a *verve* and a courage scarcely, we fear, to be expected of his nephew, he struck his blows right and left at Schwartzenberg and at Blucher, in the glorious retreat through Champagne. It must be borne in mind, however, that in 1814 the French armies were totally exhausted; Marshals who had commanded corps of 100,000 men found themselves at the head of one-tenth of their former force; and the youths who pressed into the old *cadres* and died bravely at Brienne and La Rothiere, were very much what the present *levee en masse* might furnish, if it could be carried out in time to stop the resolute invader. But in 1814 the enemy had already turned the French position, and advanced deep into the country, before he could be checked; the lines of the Vosges, of the Moselle, and of the Meuse had been abandoned without a blow; 200,000 Prussians, Austrians, and Russians, converging from Coblentz on the north and from Geneva on the south, had made it simply impossible that the 80,000 men whom at the utmost Napoleon could command, should do more than fight a good retreating battle towards Paris.

The Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt to His Troops.

The Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt issued the following proclamation to his troops:—

Soldiers:—The rapidity of events has not permitted me to see you all before the struggle which is commencing to thank you for your joyous ardor in defense of our just cause. My most ardent wishes accompany you. Remember the glory which the Hessian flag has always acquired. Show yourselves worthy of the great duties you have to accomplish under the celebrated General in Chief of the Confederation. Victory is yours!

Bazaine to be Depended On.

A correspondent, writing from Metz to the *Debats*, before the terrific battles of week before last, says:—

Marshal Bazaine is a man to be depended upon; he knows the Prussian tactics; he is aware that they do not show themselves in the plains, that they scout perfectly, that they place themselves in ambush as sharpshooters in the woods of France, the smallest paths of which are as familiar to them as to the goatherds and woodmen of the department, for they have been studying the map of the country for twenty years; he understands that they proceed by enormous concentrations, and he will act in consequence. He is capable of repairing at a single blow all the faults committed; the army is convinced that he will do so, and I share that opinion.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

FRANCE AND THE ORLEANISTS.

From the N. Y. Times.

A good many people who ought to know better seem to imagine that, in the event of the overthrow of the Second Empire, the dynasty of Orleans has special claims on the suffrages of the French nation. It may readily be admitted that the present representative of this family, the Count of Paris, grandson of Louis Philippe, is a man of respectable talents and liberal sentiments. However desirable these may be in a ruler of France, it is, however, obvious that an aspirant to royal power must be able to show something more definite to entitle him to the unanimous support of the people. He must either be able to appeal to the principle of legitimacy, which underlies monarchical institutions, or he must be able to show that the family to which he belongs has established a prior right to the throne by its past services in the cause of liberty or national progress. Any other arguments might be heard in support of his claims to become the President of a republic, but are in no sense relevant to the foundation of a hereditary monarchy.

It is scarcely necessary to remark that, on the score of legitimacy, the Count of Paris has no claim whatever to inherit the French crown. The Count of Chambord, grandson of Charles X, is still alive, and is known among the legitimists as Henry V, a title he would unquestionably merit were the claims of the House of Bourbon to be again recognized in France. As the younger, or cadet branch of the family, the House of Orleans can have no rights on the hereditary principle till the elder branch becomes extinct, and any exclusion which the name of Bourbon has justly merited must apply equally to both sections of the family. When, in 1830, M. Thiers and his allies paraded the announcement in Paris, "the Duke of Orleans is not a Bourbon, he is a Valois," they only excited among people of education a feeling of contempt for the shallow falsehood, and a feeling of wonder that a body of men, among whom were two eminent historians, should have put their names to so gross a misstatement of fact.

On the score of past services to the nation, the record of the House of Orleans is equally defective. The Philippe Egalite of the first revolution was the very impersonation of heartless and reckless libertinism. He shocked even the bloodthirsty chiefs of the revolutionary tribunal by voting for the death of his royal kinsman, Louis XVI, only to be contemptuously hurled to the same fate. It may be truly said of him that nothing in life became him like leaving it, and posterity would probably by this time have forgotten him, did he not lie embalmed in the sublime scorn of the pages of Carlyle. His son, Louis Philippe, was fifty-seven years of age when the revolution of July, 1830, overthrew the throne of Charles X, and brought France once more to the brink of anarchy. The heads of the commercial aristocracy of Paris had a heavy stake in the maintenance of social order, and in Louis Philippe, the heir of one who was reputed to be the wealthiest man in Europe, they found their ideal of a ruler. "What prestige surrounds the Duke of Orleans?" said the Governor of the Tuileries, on being asked to support him. "Who knows his history? How few are there who have even heard his name?" The sentiment was an echo of the wonder with which the French people saw the majority of the two Chambers dispose of the crown to an unknown stranger, without deeming it necessary to consult them either with regard to the form of government they desired, or to the ruler who was to succeed the one whom Paris had just dethroned. During a reign of over seventeen years Louis Philippe failed to achieve anything which has endeared his memory to France. He professed to Lafayette that he regarded the Constitution of the United States as the most perfect that ever existed, and yet he resisted every attempt to widen the basis of the electoral suffrage, and waged a systematic warfare against the liberty of the press. He flattered the popular idolatry of Napoleon by bringing his remains from St. Helena, and receiving them with magnificent obsequies in the Church of the Invalides, while he proscribed his family and banished their adherents. He tried every avenue to gain popularity, yet his reign numbered more insurrections than any before or since, and in his latter years he gained the *soubriquet* of the "Target King," from the impossibility he found of stirring abroad without being shot at. He talked republicanism, and, as much as he dared, practised absolutism; and thus he came to be distrusted and despised by his people, and found the alliances with the courts of Europe, which he was so eager to cultivate, evaded and declined.

France during his reign was not less sluggish in material progress than in her advance on the path of freedom. While England and Belgium were becoming a network of railroads, and developing their mineral resources with vast rapidity, the close of the reign of Louis Philippe found Paris in possession of but two main lines into the provinces, and the national industries still in the rude, unimproved state of the first quarter of the century. A few wealthy bankers had been the royal sponsors of Louis Philippe; a knot of politicians and men of letters had been his only faithful adherents. His government had been one of compromise, and had excited neither affection nor esteem in any section of the nation. Hence it happened that the convulsion which unseated him from the throne was one of the gentlest of the many insurrections of Paris, as the immediate cause was one of the most trivial that had ever led to a revolution. The chiefs of the legitimist and liberal party were united in their opposition to the existing Government, and had arranged to hold one of the political banquets which were then the fashion, at which the single toast of "Reform and the right of meeting" was to have been proposed. The Government interposed to forbid the banquet, and found it necessary to call out the military to overawe a populace excited by the latest act of repression. The National Guard, instead of firing on the people, fraternized with them; the Ministry, fearing to face the crisis, resigned; and the King, trembling for his life, made his escape in a hackney coach, and reached England as plain Mr. Smith, ending an inglorious reign with an inglorious flight, and leaving his daughter-in-law vainly to supplicate the adhesion of the nation in favor of her son, the boy Count of Paris.

The most that can be said of the subsequent history of the members of the family of Orleans, Louis Philippe's brothers and grandsons, is that they have borne exile with dignity, and have shown an amount of intellectual taste and culture very rare in those reared under the shadow of a throne. Like Louis Philippe himself, they have known the bitter discipline of adversity, and it may readily be conceded they have acted nobly under it. But we fail to perceive in what way their regime could be expected to restore order and harmony to the hostile parties into which the dissolution of the empire, or even the restoration of peace, would resolve France. And, most of all, we fail to understand why professedly republican journals in a republican country should go out of their way to advocate the claims of a dynasty, which could only rule in France by prostituting the influence of the republican idea to subserve the cause of a hereditary monarchy.

THE TRANSFER OF POWER IN EUROPE.

From the N. Y. Nation.

We presume the warmest friends and admirers of the Emperor Napoleon will now admit that the character of the war has, since the opening of the campaign, essentially changed. The French entered on the contest for the avowed purpose of humbling Prussia, by breaking up the German Confederation, detaching the South German States from their dependence on her, and thus showing that the relative position of France in the European commonwealth was not altered. But, according to the admission of the French Ministry, the one object of the struggle now is "to save the country," or, in other words, to drive the Prussians from French soil. He must be a very sanguine Frenchman who hopes for more than this, or looks beyond this. But if this were done, and it certainly will not be done without a tremendous struggle which will shake France to its very centre, it would still leave Prussia in full possession of the position which the French so much covet and have so long held—that of the leader in European politics—and which the French have been in the habit of describing by the well-known phrase, "When France is satisfied Europe is tranquil." German ideas will hereafter have most weight with European politicians; the German "No" will be looked on as the greatest of all obstacles, the German "Yes" as the greatest of encouragements; and German institutions will inevitably furnish the model for second-rate powers and half-organized nationalities. The change—one of the most important the world has seen—is permanent too. Of this there can be no manner of doubt. The fall of France is not the result of her own mad waste of strength, as under Louis XIV, or of a combination of foreign powers, as under the elder Napoleon. She goes down in the very flush of her power, after twenty years of great material prosperity, with her armies at their full strength, and her armament as perfect as science and preparation can make it, and under the blows of a single enemy. That enemy, moreover, is a new nation, of which Europe has hitherto known nothing, which Napoleon I never encountered, and probably never even dimly foresaw till the campaign of 1813. The force now marching on Paris is not the old foe which the Emperor foolishly imagined his uncle had overthrown at Jena; it is literally a fresh one, as politically strange and terrible for France as the hordes which poured across the frontier of Gaul in the fifth century—and in some ways as hardy, vigorous, and as full of hope. It comes, too, with all the strength of extraordinary training, with a rapidly increasing population, in the fulness of physical health, which is the natural result of a pure family life, and with a passionate confidence in the future which has in no degree diminished what is perhaps nearly as necessary to the display of the highest devotion—its strong reverence for the past.

It is with no desire to underrate what France has done for the world that we say that this transfer of the predominance in Europe from her to Germany will be a great gain for civilization. France for forty years after the Revolution rendered invaluable service in the work of destruction. The Napoleonic conquests, ruthless as they were, broke up feudal institutions and made feudal ideas ridiculous, and gave the world the first and most startling illustration it had ever had of the truth that "rank was but the guinea's stamp," and that it was not only in the New Testament that the stable-boy was as good as the gentleman, but on the battle-field. Every time Murat charged, he taught a lesson in human equality which was carried back to every home on the Continent. But with this, and the Code Napoleon, which has since furnished a model to nearly all the Latin states, the political value of France may be said to end. To the work of reconstruction, of building up a better order of ideas and a better polity on the medieval ruins, she has rendered no assistance; nay, has proved a positive hindrance. It was the influence of French politicians on the Continental malcontents which made the revolutions of 1848 such melancholy and ludicrous failures; and it was their follies, too, which made possible the extraordinary attempt to revive in France herself the system of pagan despotism—that is, a despotism resting on simple brute force, and not on traditions and sentiment—of which we are, it is to be hoped, now witnessing the end. Cæsarism is a product of French soil, and would not have been possible if the French had not been ready for it. They have now twice within the present century placed the whole resources of their magnificent territory, the absolute control of their army, navy, treasury, and educational system, in the hands of a military adventurer, and let him make what use he pleased of them, imposing no conditions on him whatever, except that he should pick quarrels every now and then, and not be defeated in battle—in other words, letting him govern a great Christian State on the same tenure as the chief governs a band of brigands.

In the first instance, they had the excuse that they surrendered themselves amidst the confusion of a great social and political revolution to a man of extraordinary genius. But, in this second case, they placed their lives and fortunes at the disposal of an obscure pretender, of whose character but little was known, and that little bad, who came surrounded by a troop of adventurers in search of a livelihood, and who made his way to power through the wholesale slaughter of his fellow-citizens and the overthrow of the constitution; and for twenty years they have not only allowed him to make sport of all that was most respectable in French society, to live, and enable his personal adherents to live, in unprecedented luxury, to put a frivolous Spanish bigot at the head of the court, and to lend the great secrets of state to be used by stock gamblers, but also they have allowed him to lead the flower of the French youth into one war after another, to be slaughtered by the thousand for objects about which the French people were never consulted. It must be admitted that the whole civilized world gains by the removal from a controlling influence on European affairs of a people which has given such a lamentable display of want of judgment, scruple, and self-control. "Emperors" at the head of 500,000 men may be very amusing playthings for Frenchmen, and if their existence involved nothing but the degradation of France, perhaps nobody else would have a right to complain; but when they undertake to regulate the status and career of their neighbors, we are all interested in having them confounded and brought to nought. We venture to assert, too, that the Prussian triumph is not only the best thing that could have happened for Europe, but for France herself. It not simply gives the preponderating influence in European affairs to the most cultivated of European communities, but it will surely—if anything can—open French eyes to the hollowness and vanity of the political ideal which they have cherished for half a century, and satisfy them at last of "the falsehood of extremes," and prove to them that glory, no less than strength, is only to be found in peaceful progress. The Prussian power on the battle-field, no less than the Prussian riches at home, is the result of sixty years of patient training, of contentment with slow gains, of respect for knowledge and for discipline, of close attention to the education of children, and of constant remembrance that a man is bound to labor for the State no less in his home than in the ranks of the army. The Prussian has Prussia in mind when he is marrying, when he is educating his children, when he is holding the plough and driving the shuttle, no less than when he is serving in the ranks, and the result of two generations of this magnificent culture is that his country is the foremost of modern States. The lesson is full of instruction for all of us as well as for France.

There can be very little doubt, we suppose, that the collapse of the French army will lead to the reorganization of her military system on the Prussian model. The Prussian system is now clearly to be the system of the future everywhere, and this, too, will be a gain for civilization. If fighting is to be the only mode of terminating international controversy, the world is interested in having it done by citizens, and not by hired men, and in having the whole social machine brought to a dead stop while it is going on. It is thus only that war will cease to be the amusement of kings, and become in popular eyes the dreadful thing it really is. It is thus only that communities can be brought to enter on it deliberately and solemnly. Every stump orator or roaring editor who howls for battle ought to feel that, if his rhetoric is successful, he will have to shoulder the musket and "pay with his person," as the French say; in the Prussian system there are no brigadierships for blatherskites. The introduction of the system into France would doubtless do more than anything else to keep down the martial ardor which has done so much to prevent the erection of a stable government, and made her so ready a prey to military adventurers, and to destroy the military caste, whose existence must always make the Legislature feeble. Rezonville may therefore yet do for her what Jena did for Prussia.

GENERAL RESULTS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is only necessary to look at the actual work which the Germans have accomplished during the last thirty days to be convinced that if the military power of Napoleon is not broken, it is at least seriously if not irretrievably damaged.

(1.) The French had two important natural lines of defense on their northeastern frontier, to wit: the Vosges Mountains and the Moselle river. The Germans passed through the Vosges after their victory at Woerth. They passed over the Moselle after their victory at Forbach.

(2.) The French had a formidable series of defensive works, extending from Thionville to Strasburg, and including, beside these points, Metz, Toul, Nancy, Pfalzburg, and other towns. The Germans have taken some of these fortified places, have put others under siege, and have neutralized all of them, so far as their influence on the aggressive operations of the German army is concerned.

(3.) The French had two great armies, or rather one army, which German strategy cut in two—that under MacMahon and that under Bazaine. The Germans defeated MacMahon's army at Woerth, and drove it sixty or seventy miles westward, damaging it so badly that it has never been able to take the field since. The Germans also defeated Bazaine's army in all the great combats near Metz, and finally, on Thursday of last week, gave it a shattering defeat in the terrible battle of Gravelotte, after which this army of Bazaine was compelled to take refuge behind the fortifications of Metz, where it is now besieged by a portion of the victorious German troops—fragments of it having been cut off.

But even these extremely important general results—the overcoming of the natural defenses of the enemy's country, the capturing or neutralizing of his strongest artificial defenses, and the destructive defeats of both parts of his great army—do not by any means represent the sum total of the German achievements. One of their armies has been marching through France directly upon Paris, and is now within a short distance of that city. It has no great natural lines of defense to overcome; it has no strong artificial works to assault or besiege—the enemy having deserted even Chalons; and there is no opposing force to encounter it, until it meets Trochu's army at Paris. The other of the German armies is encamped in the vicinity of Metz, besieging Bazaine there, and ready to deal with MacMahon if he goes that way. It is, of course, within the range of possibility that Trochu's force at Paris may crush the victorious army of the Crown Prince, and we cannot say it is utterly impossible that the often-defeated troops of Bazaine and MacMahon should win a victory over the triumphant army of Prince Frederick Charles. But we shall not believe in the possibility of these events until after they have taken place.

AMERICAN MEDIATION.

From the N. Y. World.

Our neighbor of the *Times* rang a peaceful chime on the day of Christian rest, and with all the emphasis of leaded type called on President Grant to offer to France and Germany the mediation of the United States. It is far from our design to discourage so amiable a suggestion, hopeless though we be of success, either as to its adoption or its efficacy. The European influences in the direction of peace are, to our mind, much more practical (though they seem to fail); and if an intimation from England, Russia, and Austria to the Prussian conqueror, if such he be, that his advance must cease, does not avail, vain would be Bancroft's gentle pipings, even though inspired from "the cottage on the sea." The only sentiment which might move Executive action—for the hero of Cold Harbor does not care about carnage, and his military representative at King William's headquarters rather enjoys a thorough savage (perhaps he killed the Piegans for not being fierce enough)—is one which, in some mysterious way, seems to be dying out of the American heart, and which never had a lodgment in the bosom of the coarse-grained school in which our President was reared. We mean a grateful recollection of the past; sympathy founded on gratitude to the French people, not their ruler; a lingering memory of what, in the hour of agony, when we were an infant nation, they or their ancestors did for us; a thought of him, our friend, and the dear friend of Washington, over whose modest grave in the Rue de Picpus the invader must, if triumphant, march, careless of the "great inhabitant below." If we were to hear of the President assisting to lay the corner-stone at Elizabeth (where he has a cherished kinsman) to the memory of the gallant Brunswickers and Hessians who murdered Mrs. Caldwell, or of Rahl at Trenton, or of Donop at Red Bank, we should not to be altogether surprised. But sympathy for the land of Lafayette, and Rochambeau, and Lauzen, and Chastellux, and Fleury, is not to be looked for. Even the Gallic glow of his friend Mr. Borie is, we fear, cold, and Badeau's French blood is not thicker than water. General Grant probably never knew (for, thanks to Bancroft, who reads of the Revolution now?) that a young Frenchman stood closest to Wayne's side when he led the storming party at Stony Point, hauling down the British flag amidst the firing, and that Washington and his staff (think of this, Protestant Puritan of to-day!) attended mass in honor of the French alliance. He never heard of the gay and gallant Du Portail, or of the good, simple-minded Abbe Robin.

Idle we admit it to be nowadays to talk or write about sentiment or sympathy. The age of chivalry has gone with a vengeance, and we stoop from the realms whither a fanciful memory has lifted us to a practical difficulty which, we suggest, is fatal to the mediatorial scheme of the *Times*. We hear from our special telegraphic correspondent that Mr. Gladstone and Earl Granville are in council at Walmer, receiving hourly intelligence, and ready to pacificate or intervene at a moment's notice. At Paris and Berlin, and everywhere, England is adequately represented. So is every neutral power; while the United States at this juncture has not a trustworthy representative (counting out Mr. Marsh, whose litery leisure is undisturbed at Fiesole or Arcetri) on the continent of Europe; and the English mission, whence alone could emanate good offices, is left vacant, to be filled, perhaps, by the highest bidder, and actually, as we see, solicited by needy advertisements in the newspapers. Bancroft is known not to be in favor at Long Branch, and would have been brought home but for the blockade in the North Sea. He is not the nurse to minister soothing syrup to so rugged a baby as Bismarck. Washburne has his hands full with his protectorate and house of refuge in Paris. It may be (and this the scandal of the long vacancy in London makes plausible) that our President relies on purely military agency for his diplomacy, and intends "running the machine" with Badeau and Sheridan and Sickles—men of his own type and after his own heart. If this is not the case, and the final catastrophe of bloody war is so near that no fresh American mediator could reach the warring hosts in season, we suggest to our amiable neighbor that the chance of this mode of pacification is slender indeed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SHAMOKIN AND TREVORTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 227 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1870.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, September 7th next, at 12 o'clock M., to take into consideration the proposed consolidation of this Company with the Mahanoy and Broad Mountain Railroad Company, the Mahanoy Valley Railroad Company, the Enterprise Railroad Company, and the Zerbe Valley Railroad Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.
8 15 m3t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

☞ MAHANOY AND BROAD MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15, 1870.

A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on WEDNESDAY, September 7th, next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., to take into consideration the proposed consolidation of this company with the Mahanoy Valley Railroad Company, the Shamokin and Trevorton Railroad Company, the Enterprise Railroad Company, and the Zerbe Valley Railroad Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ALBERT FOSTER,
8 15 m3t Secretary.

☞ MAHANOY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 227 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15, 1870.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, September 7th, next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to take into consideration the proposed consolidation of this Company with the Mahanoy and Broad Mountain Railroad Company, the Shamokin and Trevorton Railroad Company, the Enterprise Railroad Company, and the Zerbe Valley Railroad Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
8 15 m 3t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

☞ ZERBE VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1870.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, September 7, next, at 11½ o'clock A. M., to take into consideration the proposed consolidation of this Company with the Manahoy and Broad Mountain Railroad Company, the Shamokin and Trevorton Railroad Company, the Mahanoy Valley Railroad Company, and the Enterprise Railroad Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ALBERT FOSTER,
8 15 m3t Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENDID Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf]

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2¼ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER
COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
No. 113 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made anywhere inside of New Jersey. 8 16 30t

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 303 BROADWAY,
New York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
Opens June 1. Closes October 1
Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and ful Military Band, of 120 pieces.
TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
Applications for Rooms, address
4 15 52t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
The new Atlantic is now open.
5 25 wim 3m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

ATLANTIC CITY.

ATLANTIC CITY.—ROSEDALE COTTAGE, VIRGINIA between Atlantic and Pacific avenues, MRS. E. LUNGREN, formerly of THIRTEENTH and ARCH, Proprietress. Board from $10 to $15 per week. 7 11 mwstf

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach.
ELISHA ROBERTS,
6 11 3m Proprietor.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28 2p4

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

GROCERIES, ETC.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,
PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,
GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.
All the requisites for preserving and pickling purposes.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Limerick, Tuesday, August 30, at 2 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, September 3, at 12 M.
City of Cork (via Halifax), Tuesday, Sept. 6, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Thursday, Sept. 8, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, September 10, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.;
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,
are now receiving freight at
FIVE CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, TWO CENTS PER FOOT, OR HALF CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION,
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
NOTICE.—On and after September 15 rates by this Company will be 10 cents per 100 pounds or 4 cents per foot, ship's option; and regular shippers by this line will only be charged the above rate all winter. Winter rates commencing December 15. For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
28§ PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.
AUGUST, 1870.
J. W. Everman, Friday, August 5.
Salvor, Friday, August 12.
J. W. Everman, Friday, August 19.
Salvor, Friday, August 26.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The ACHILLES will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday September 6, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, September —.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, September 3, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, September 3.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, August 31, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, September 7.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 1§ No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4§ No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11§

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. 1870
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1870
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1870
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. 1870
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
HICKORY.

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1870
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1870
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1870
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1½ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
4 19 12m PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Last night, about 10 o'clock, James Cleary and James Monaghan met at the public house of Mr. Bonnoll, Ninth above Chesnut street, and were drinking at the bar, when some words passed between them of an exciting character. After remaining in the saloon a few moments Monaghan left and was absent a short time, when he returned, and finding Cleary still there, pulled from his pocket a revolver, which he fired at Cleary, the ball taking effect in the groin.

Mr. Bonnoll, at the time of the firing, was in a separate room conversing with his wife, but hearing the report of the pistol, hastened into the saloon, where he found Monaghan in the act of again firing at Cleary. He immediately interposed and endeavored to wrest the weapon from his hands, in doing which he received some injuries by the snapping of the pistol. Monaghan was soon after arrested and removed to the Sixth District Station House, while the wounded man was taken in charge by his friends.

Cleary stated that there had existed for some time feelings of resentment between Monaghan and himself, owing to a political quarrel.

—At about 11 o'clock on Saturday evening, Christian Ersman, residing at No. 8 District place, and John McBride, residing at No. 904 Vine street, got into an altercation in a drinking saloon on Vine street, above Ninth. Ersman became very much excited and left the saloon, returning shortly with a large knife, with which he inflicted three severe cuts on McBride, one in the side, which is the most serious, one in the shoulder, and one in the neck. The wounded man, who is very seriously injured, was carried to his home, and yesterday morning was taken to the Hospital.

Ersman after committing the deed went to his house, where he was shortly followed by the officers, who found him on the roof endeavoring to escape over the adjoining houses. He was secured and taken to the Sixth District Station-house, where he had a hearing before Alderman Smith, and was committed to prison to await the result of McBride's injuries.

—Yesterday morning a dead infant, about one month old, was found under a washstand in a retiring room connected with the Germantown and Norristown Railroad, at Ninth and Green streets. The child had been strangled, and it is supposed that it was placed in the washstand two or three days since. The Coroner took charge of the body.

—Two steamboats crowded with colored people left the city yesterday morning, to attend the quarterly meeting of the African Union First Colored Protestant Church in Wilmington, Del. A large number of men, women, and children were left on the wharf, the boats being too crowded to accommodate them.

—On Saturday night last the dwelling of Mrs. A. Bascomb, No. 735 South Eleventh street, was entered through a rear window and $57 in money and three fine handkerchiefs were abstracted therefrom.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 116½.

—President Grant is at West Point.

—There was a frost at Lewistown, Maine, on Friday night.

—Hon. O. J. Dickey has been renominated for Congress in the Ninth Pennsylvania District.

—Hon. Washington Townsend has secured the Republican nomination in the Seventh Pennsylvania Congressional District.

—Bonds to the amount of seven millions will be purchased and four millions of gold sold by the Government during September.

HARRISBURG.

Registration of Colored Citizens—Proclamation by Governor Geary.

Harrisburg, Aug. 27.—The Governor today issued the following proclamation:—

Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 27, 1870.—To the County Commissioners and Sheriff of the county of ——.

Whereas, The fifteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:—

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

And whereas, The Congress of the United States, on the 31st day of March, 1870, passed an act entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:—

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified to vote at any election by the people in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

And whereas, It is declared by the second section of the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States that "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, * * anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

And whereas, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1870, passed an act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," the tenth section of which provides as follows:—

Section 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved the 17th day of April, 1869, entitled "An act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth;" and shall, when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

And whereas, It is my constitutional and official duty "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and it has come to my knowledge that sundry assessors and registrars have refused and are refusing to assess and register divers colored male citizens of lawful age, and otherwise qualified as electors;

Now, therefore, In consideration of the premises, the county commissioners of said county are hereby notified and directed to instruct the several assessors and registrars of voters therein to obey and conform to the requirements of said constitutional amendment and laws; and the sheriff of said county is hereby authorized and required to publish in his electoral proclamation for the next ensuing elections the herein recited constitutional amendment, act of Congress, and act of the Legislature, to the end that the same may be known, executed, and obeyed by all assessors, registrars of voters, election officers, and others; and that the rights and privileges guaranteed therein may be secured to all the citizens of this Commonwealth entitled to the same.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the day and year first above written.

John W. Geary.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

HOW THE GERMAN ARMIES ARE DISPOSED—MACMAHON'S MARCH FROM RHEIMS—NEARER STILL TO PARIS—BAZAINE'S CAPITULATION IMMINENT.

London, Aug. 28.—(Special to New York *Tribune.*)—Our correspondent writes from MacMahon's headquarters at Rithel, on Aug. 25:—We left Rheims yesterday at 5 P. M., and arrived here at 3 A. M. to-day. The troops had preceded us.

The town and surrounding country is one great camp. MacMahon's army here is composed of the 1st, 6th, 7th and 12th Corps, and the cavalry of Canrobert's 6th Corps. The Emperor and Prince Imperial are here. We move on Friday to Mezieres.

Afternoon—The troops have already started, and by Friday morning the whole will be gone. The movement is rapid in the extreme, but the troops are fresh and in good spirits.

Berlin, August 28.—The disposition of the different German armies is as follows: There are eighteen corps d'armee, containing 40,000 men each. First. Steinmetz has the 1st, 7th and 8th corps at Metz. Second. Prince Frederick Charles has the 2d, 3d, 9th and 10th corps at Metz. Third. The Crown Prince has the 5th, 6th and 11th corps and two Bavarian corps marching on Paris. Fourth. The army under the Crown Prince of Saxony contains the 4th and 12th corps and the Saxon and Prussian guards. Fifth. The army under General Werder comprises the Wurtemberg and Baden divisions, and is engaged in the siege of Strasburg. Sixth. The army under the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is on the Rhine. Seventh. The army under Generals Von Canstein and Lowenfield is at Berlin. Three of these armies are in reserve.

Paris, August 28.—Marshal McMahon's main army is at Stenay.

The Emperor is at Rezonville, and the Prince Imperial as Rethel.

The Prussians push their reconnoissance as far as Montmedy.

La Liberte of to-day says: "A general of the army of the Rhine arrived in Paris last night and had an interview with the Empress, and started immediately on his return. We may expect within a day or two a brilliant combat." *La Liberte* adds "that a person who saw the Emperor on August 25, affirms that the armies of Bazaine and McMahon are near each other."

The *Journal of France* of to-day, says: "We learn from a certain source that before ordering the army of the Prince Royal to march on Paris the King held at Pont-a-Mousson a council of war, composed of generals and princes commanding the Prussian forces, and the advice of all was to remain in the territory which had been conquered, fortifying the right bank of the Moselle. The King alone determined to march on Paris. The Prince Royal slept the night before last at the prefecture in Chalons. In case of a siege of Paris the government officials other than ministers will go to Tours, Burges and Lyons to administer the provinces uninvaded by the enemy."

The *Gaulois* says: "It is reported that the Prussian administration of Alsace and Lorraine is exceedingly tyrannical and exacting."

The *Constitutionnel* says: "The army of the Prince Royal, reinforced by a part of the army of Frederick Charles, is marching on Paris through the valleys of the Aube and Seine. The Prussians must know how adventurous such an attempt is, and must be aware of the peril in which they are leading their main army. McMahon may cut off their communications, and place them between two fires. To avoid this danger the Prussians made great efforts, and three times attacked Bazaine with overwhelming forces, which the French army successfully resisted. The enemy then, despairing of being able to conquer him, decided to keep Bazaine checked and march on Paris.

"From Paris to Sierck, the nearest point on the German frontier is more than 100 leagues, and this line the Prussians must defend against our armies and numberless sharpshooters and Gardes Mobile, and to be able to subsist on our territory 600,000 invading Prussians must extend their lines vastly, and must disperse their forces, a thing so fatal to us in the commencement of the campaign." "Our revenge," says the *Constitutionnel*, in conclusion, "is near."

The arrest of vagrants and suspected parties has been suspended by an order of the prefect of police, who has no more places in which to keep them. The journals say that the persons under arrest will soon be disposed of, and the arrests continued, as the population are loud in their exclamations against Germans and others now in the city, who, in case of a siege, might be capable of acts of treachery.

The *Figaro* says: "Contrary to the line of conduct hitherto pursued, and the charge is sufficient to show how often the military plans of the French have been modified during the last week by the authorities, the people are invited to impede the enemy by all possible means. Bridges are to be blown up, railways cut, roads blocked, scouts killed and the Prussians harassed in the flank and rear. Should this means of resistance acquire an importance which can scarcely be counted on, the enemy will not be here for fifteen days. Otherwise, which is more probable they may reach Paris in a week. The latter opinion prevailed in the Corps Legislatif yesterday."

The *Opinion Nationale* says: "The German journals and those of Belgium have asserted that the troops of the landwehr are not yet in the field, with the exception of the artillery. Nothing can be more false than this statement. Every one acquainted with the organization of the Prussian forces is aware that the first call of the landwehr, consisting of men from twenty-five to thirty-one years of age, have formed the greater part of the Prussian forces. Not only did that portion of men enter the field as soon as the mobilization of the army was ordered, but the regiments, brigades and divisions of the second ban of the landwehr in the provinces nearest to France have reinforced the armies of Charles and Steinmetz. The fact of the second section of the landwehr being called on for service outside of Prussian territory has not occurred since the campaign of 1815, and "Prussia, therefore," says the *Opinion Nationale*, "is making her final effort."

Over 250,000 beeves, sheep and hogs are now in Paris.

In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, Palikao announced that 10,000 Prussians had attacked Verdun, and were repulsed, with heavy loss, and he gave the particulars, previously telegraphed. Marago demanded information on the situation of the Prussian armies, but the Minister of War declined to reply.

The law calling into the ranks married men who have served in the army was rejected.

Paris, August 28, via Brussels.—The sieges of Strasburg, Toul, Thionville and Metz have made no progress. The capitulation of Bazaine for want of supplies is expected.

La Presse says the official announcement made in the churches that the Prussians are marching on Paris causes neither astonishment nor fear in the capital. The Parisians receive it with quiet resignation. King William is fatally led to this in spite of serious strategic reasons which should turn him from it.

If it is considered that this obstinate old man, has raised a million of men, whom he will never take back across the Rhine, it will be early to risk a bloody battle at the foot of our towns. There is not one German in all Prussia, Bavaria, Wertemburg, or Baden, who would not scorn and curse the King should he not make a supreme effort to come here and dictate peace in Paris. How can he return to Germany in the midst of the destruction of families, the misery and depopulation of city and country? Should he not win a bloody success his defeat would be complete. This is the decisive reason, more political than military, which brings the old King under our walls.

Paris, August 28.—[Special to New York Times.]—I have just seen a private letter from Robert Mitchell, late editor of the *Constitutionnel*, to his father, dated at the headquarters of McMahon, at Rethel, on August 25th. He says: "You know I was downhearted when I left Paris at the progress of the Prussians. Since I have been with our army my mind has been completely changed, and I am now certain of our ultimate success. Since our first unfortunate defeats on the Rhine, our army has never come into collision with the Prussians without maintaining its positions and inflicting tremendous losses on the enemy.

I saw and conversed with the Emperor yesterday. He is in excellent health and spirits. It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm of the army. He leaves this afternoon in the direction of Metz, but that is no indication of our real route. Rest assured that in a few days you will receive news that will surprise you.

London, August 28.—[Special to New York World.]—The statement of the *Opinion Nationale* that Steinmetz was badly defeated on August 22d and Prince Charles on the 24th is not confirmed. Private telegrams from Berlin say the Prussians have 300,000 troops along the line of railway, ready to move across the Rhine, to reinforce either of the German armies in case of defeat. Prussia cannot move these troops to the front yet, owing to the deficiency of feeding such reserves.

The King and Crown Prince advance rapidly on Paris, where immense preparations are made for defence. Fifteen hundred guns are in position and provisions accumulated for three months, but there are loud complaints from the inhabitants because the Crown Prince has been allowed to advance unopposed.

There is talk of moving the government to Lyons with the vast army now assembled.

We have no tidings of Bazaine or McMahon. It is believed the latter is endeavoring to relieve Bazaine at Metz.

There will be heavy fighting soon. Prussia cannot afford a long campaign, but France can.

To-day there are great rejoicings at Berlin. A public procession, carrying four mitrailleuse, twenty-three cannon and one eagle, captured from the French, passed through the streets. The Queen came out on the balcony of the palace, and received the congratulations of the people.

AT THE OPENING.

Excellent Disposition of the French—The First Serious Blunder Made by Them.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of London, in an article on the opening of the campaign, says:—

The disposition of the French about the time of the declaration of war was excellent. It was evidently part and parcel of a long-considered plan of campaign. Three corps at Thionville, St. Avold, and Bitche, in the first line, immediately on the frontier; two corps at Metz and Strasburg in a second line; two corps in reserve about Nancy, and an eighth corps at Belfort. With the aid of the railways, all these troops could be massed in a few days for an attack either across the Saar from Lorraine, or across the Rhine from Alsace, striking either north or east as might be required. But this disposition was essentially one for attack. For defense it was absolutely fauity. The very first condition of a disposition of an army of defense is this: to have your advanced troops so far in front of your main body that you receive the news of the enemy's attack in time to concentrate your troops before he arrives upon you. Suppose it takes you one day's march to get your wings to close on your centre, then your advanced guard should be at least one day's march in front of your centre. Now, here, the three corps of L'Admirault, Frossard, and De Failly, and afterwards a portion of MacMahon's too, were close upon the frontier, and yet spread upon a line from Weissenburg to Sierck—at least ninety miles. To draw in the wings on the centre would have required fully two days' march; and yet, even when the Germans were known to be within a few miles in front, no steps were taken either to shorten the length or front, or to push forward advanced guards to such a distance as would secure timely advice of an impending attack. Is it to be wondered at that the several corps were defeated by piecemeal?

Then came the blunder of posting one division of MacMahon's east of the Vosges, at Weissenburg, in a position inviting an attack with superior forces. Douay's defeat brought on MacMahon's next blunder in trying to retrieve the fight east of the Vosges, there separating the right wing still more from the centre, and laying open his line of communication with it. While the right wing (MacMahon's, and portions at least of Failly's and Canrobert's corps) were crushed at Woerth, the centre (Frossard, and two divisions of Bazaine, as it now appears) were severely beaten before Saarbruck. The rest of the troops were too far away to come up to assistance. L'Admirault was still near Bouzonville, the rest of Bazaine's men and the Guards were about Boulay, the mass of Canrobert's troops turn up at Nancy, part of De Failly's are lost sight of completely, and Felix Douay, we now find, on the 1st of August, was at Altkirch, in the extreme south of Alsace, nearly 120 miles from the battle-field of Woerth, and probably with but imperfect means of railway conveyance. The whole arrangement indicates nothing but hesitation, indecision, vacillation, and that in the most decisive moment of the campaign.

—A widow lady who resides near Elmira, N. Y., complains of the coldness of her husband during the last year of their married life. For the first year he used to address her as his dear, then as his little goat, and with his last breath he referred "lovingly" to her as his "old sorrel top." The failure to invent any other term of endearment for her may have been the cause of her death.

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MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises	5·23	Moon Sets	8·39
Sun Sets	6·37	High Water	3·42

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

Thomas G. Hood,
Chris. J. Hoffman, } Committee of the Month.
Thomas C. Hand,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 3
C. of Manch't'r.	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 6
Leopold I.	Antwerp	New York	Aug. 10
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 13
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 16
Wisconsin	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 17
France	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 17
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 17
C. of Mexico.	Vera Cruz	New York v H.	Aug. 18
Ocean Queen	Aspinwall	New York	Aug. 18
India	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 20
Java	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 20
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 21
Siberia	Liverpool	New York v B.	Aug. 23
FOR EUROPE.			
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Batavia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 1
Pereire	New York	Havre	Sept. 3
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 3
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 6
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 10
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Aug. 31
Columbia	New York	Havana	Sept. 1
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Sept. 3
Achilles	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Sept. 6

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Bark Deborah, Pennell, Reed, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Workman & Co.
Brig Fanny, Turner, Naples, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig Nellie Mowe, Merryman, Marseilles, Warren & Gregg.
Brig L. L. Wadsworth, Larkin, Boston.
Brig Mariposa, Nevins, Boston, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Goddess, Hall, Pawtucket, Graeff, Rothermel & Co.
Schr L. A. Johnson, Mahlman, Portland, do.
Schr M. Roxana, Palmer, Charlestown, do.
Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, Boston, do.
Schr A. S. Brown, Crowell, Providence, do.
Schr Mary Ella, Steelman, Hay's Landing, do.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, Sag Harbor, do.
Schr M. H. Reed, Benson, Fairhaven, do.
Schr Samuel Allen, Bradley, New York, do.
Schr M. M. Knowles, Small, Boston, do.
Schr John Stockham, Price, Dighton, do.
Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenberg, Boston, do.
Schr Transit, Rackett, Gloucester, do.
Schr Charles Lawrence, Adams, Absecom, do.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, Wareham, do.
Schr John Shay, Tilton, Great Egg Harbor.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Bark J. S. Winslow, Davis, from New York, in ballast.

Br. brig Alva, Armstrong, 15 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Crescent Lodge, Hatch, 6 days fm Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Knight & Sons.

Schr H. M. Condon, Condon, 6 days from Salem, to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr William Flint, Post, 6 days from Boston, to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Ettie Hall, Maxson, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr S. C. Fithian, Tuft, 1 day from Port Deposit, Md., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr R. Powell, Elmer, from Pennsgrove.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

N. G. bark Clara, Probst, 59 days from Antwerp, with mdse. to L. Westergaard & Co.

Br. bark Whitehall, Prust, 15 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Souder & Adams.

Bark Leonidas, Gates, 54 days from Liverpool, with salt to Alex. Kerr & Bro.

Bark Tejuca, Hall, 75 days from Licata, with brimstone to Baring Bros.

Brig Samuel Lindsey, Wilson, 14 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh. Left at Quarantine, brigs Clara J. Adams, from Sagua; Mary E. Chase, from Cienfuegos, and Fearless, from Matanzas; also, schr General Connor, from Matanzas.

Schr Queen of the West, Beatty, 8 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Revenue cutter Mosswood, Barr, from Eastport via New York, 24 hours, for repairs.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Havre-de-Grace, Aug. 29.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Harry Craig, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
H. C. Trump, with lumber to Trump, Son & Co.
J. H. Hugg, Martha Jane, and Hero, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Sans Souci, with lumber to Taylor, Day & Morie.
Nannie and Maggie, with lumber to Dodge & Co.
Minnehaha, with bark to order.
General Reynolds, with coal, for Chesapeake City.

(By Telegraph.)

Lewes, Del., Aug. 27—11·30 A. M.—The pilot boat Howard reports:—Boarded yesterday, ship J. Montgomery, 44 days from Havre; bark Clara, 42 days fm Bremen; bark Whitehall, from Windsor, N. S.; bark Winslow, from New York.

In harbor, brig Planet, from St. Johns, P. E. I., for orders; brig Samuel Welsh, bound out; schr General Warner, for Philadelphia.

Wind E. Light breeze. Thermometer, 74.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Rome, Otis, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off the Skerries, 10 P. M. 13th inst.

Ship Nimbus, Kelley, hence, at Cuxhaven 8th inst.

Ship Stadacona, Cassidy, hence for St. John, N.B., was spoken 22d inst., lat. 41 10, long. 67.

Br. steamers Denmark, Forbes, for Havre; Helvetia, Grigs, for Liverpool; and Cambria, Carnaghan, for Glasgow, cleared at New York 27th inst.

Br. steamer Paraguay, Williams, for London, cl'd at New York 26th inst.

Br. steamer England, Webster, from New York for Liverpool, at Queenstown 36th inst., and proceeded.

Br. steamer City of Baltimore, Delamotte, at Halifax 26th inst., from New York, and proceeded for Liverpool.

Steamers Mariposa, Kemble; Crescent City, Norton; and Victor Gates, all for New Orleans; City of Washington, Jones, for Glasgow; and Ariadne, Eldridge, for Galveston via Key West, cleared at New York 27th inst.

Steamer Parana, Wilkinson, from New York 5th inst., at London 27th.

Steamers City of Paris, from Liverpool, and Anglia, from Glasgow, arrived at New York 28th inst.

Steamer De Soto, Morton, at New York 27th inst. from New Orleans.

Steamer Virginia, Kennedy, cleared at Galveston 18th inst. for New York.

Steamer Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 27th inst.

Steamer L. G. Cannon, Diggs, hence, at Norfolk 25th inst.

Steamer Aries, Wiley, hence, at Boston 26th inst.

Steamer Yazoo, Catharine, hence for New Orleans, was met 20 miles south of Lookout Shoals by the South Carolina, at New York.

Port. bark Marianna I, for Philadelphia, sailed fm Lisbon 10th inst.

Br. bark Ardour, White, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 25th inst.

Br. bark Elizabeth, Allen, for Philadelphia soon, at Bermuda 13th inst.

Br. bark Brazil, Hibbert, hence, at Flushing 14th inst. for Antwerp.

Br. bark Lalla, Bent, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 18th inst.

Br. bark George F. Jenkins, Corning, hence for Antwerp, was off St. Albans 13th inst.

Bark Brilliant, Sprague, hence, arrived up at New Orleans 22d inst.

Bark Ormus, Pettingill, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, was off the Start 12th inst.

Bark John H. Pearson, Taylor, hence, at Stettin 5th inst.

Bark F. J. Henderson, Henderson, hence, sailed from Stettin 6th inst. for Wolgast.

Bark Amy A. Lane, Carver, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Liverpool 15th inst.

Bark Joshua Loring, Loring, from Gottenburg for Philadelphia, sailed from Klippen 6th inst.

Bark Canada, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Gottenburg 12th inst.

Bark Unjus, Olsen, hence for Konigsberg, in the Sound, Elsinore, 7th inst.

Bark Indefatigable, Falck, hence, at Copenhagen 8th inst.

Bark Enterprise, Mulder, at Brouwershaven 13th inst., and sailed for Philadelphia.

Bark Lizzie Morrow, Jackson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Greenock 13th inst.

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Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

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ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696 74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

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CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888·24

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The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
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John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL,
To be given by the
MÆNNERCHOR,
SÆNGERBUND,
JUNGER MÆNNERCHOR,
AND HARMONIE.
ON
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1870,
AT WISSAHICKON PARK.
Tickets, $1, admitting one gentleman and ladies.
To be had at the following places:—
News Stand, Continental Hotel.
H. Nuss, No. 239 North Eighth street.
L. Meyers, Music Store, No. 1413 Chesnut street.
Lee & Walker's Music Store.
A. Watson, No. 912 Market street.
Girard House News Stand.
A. Proskauer, No. 232 South Third street.
Ladner's Military Hall, No. 532 North Third street.
T. Baltz's Ice Cream Saloon, Girard avenue, above Thirteenth street.
Office of the *Demokrat*, No. 614 Chesnut street.
Office of the *Freie Presse*, No. 418 North Fourth st.
Office of the *Abend Post*, No. 465 North Third st.
Joseph Hess, No. 1007 N. Second street. 8 27 10t§

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
Eleventh Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
Established in 1862.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S
MINSTRELS,
The Great Star Troupe of the World.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Presenting to the public the
FINEST TROUPE OF ARTISTS IN EXISTENCE.
Box office open from 10 to 1 o'clock.
Seats can be secured after 1 o'clock at Carncross & Co.'s Music Store. No. 6 North Eighth street.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. 8 22 tf

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
MONDAY NIGHT, August 29,
Boucicault's Great Racing Drama,
THE FLYING SCUD.
In Act 2 will be shown Mr. GEORGE HEILGE'S
GRAND CHARACTERISTIC PANORAMA,
Comprising Seven Thousand Feet of Canvas.
A Magnificent and Animated Picture, illustrating the GREAT CARNIVAL TIME OF LONDON,
THE DERBY DAY; OR, GOING TO THE RACES.
The Race Course; Old Nat, the Jockey.
FLYING SCUD VICTORIOUS.

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ARCH Street, above Tenth.
THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S
MINSTRELS.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
COMMENCING MONDAY, August 29.
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
EFERYTHING NEW, FRESH, AND SPARKLING.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. for the sale of reserved seats. 8 29 6t

ASSEMBLY BUIDINGS.—
Grand Exhibition of
THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR,
From Photographic Views taken on the spot. Together with Portraits of all the Prominent
GENERALS.
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, August 29, and Every Evening.
Commence at 8 o'clock. 8 29 tf

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.
THE WORLD'S AMUSEMENT.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
THE WONDERFUL BLONDES
in the New Can-Can.
IMMENSE BALLET TROUPE,
GREAT ETHIOPIAN COMPANY.
Grand Ballets—Burlesque Songs, Dances,—Local Sketches, Negro Acts, &c.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270·0 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
	Stock, Scrip. etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
	Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
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James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
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THOMAS C. HAND, President.
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HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

FIRE ASSOCIATION,
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,73

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,

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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

Evening Telegraph
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1870.

THE WAR NEWS.

THE prospects of a successful resistance by the French to their invaders grow "small by degrees and beautifully less." Every day brings into bolder relief the military and political weakness of the empire. Of all the blunders recorded in history there is nothing equal to the folly displayed by Napoleon in provoking the present war; and when the bitter consciousness of this fact is brought home to every citizen of France, as it soon will be, the prolongation of his rule will become impossible.

The most significant items of intelligence printed during the last few days are those which indicate the growing strength of the opinion that Paris will not only be besieged, but that it must soon cease to be the capital—propositions to remove the seat of government to a safer locality having already been freely discussed.

In this country such an experiment might be made without destroying public confidence. The British compelled the Continental Congress to adjourn from Philadelphia to Lancaster during the Revolutionary war, and they destroyed the public buildings at Washington during the war of 1812 without compelling the American people to sue for peace. But Paris holds a widely different relation to France. Authority has been centralized in that city for so many centuries that its fall will imply the virtual destruction of any Government that proves unable to defend it. If the Emperor abandons it to its fate, and attempts to issue Imperial edicts from some obscure fortified town, he cannot hope to secure unquestioned obedience, and the disposition will be stronger than ever to establish a rival authority in the old citadel, even if it has to be defended in part by Prussian bayonets. The plan to perpetuate the contest, under the present *regime*, after the capital is invested, is as cowardly as it is cruel, and if it is attempted it will only make Napoleon sink lower than ever in the estimation of his subjects and the civilized world, without serving his desperate purpose. If he, or parties representing him, cannot respond to a Prussian summons to surrender Paris, either by driving off the invaders or by making peace, he has no right to drag on a hopeless fight until the whole land is devastated. The Emperor committed a fearful blunder when he staked the safety of France on the superiority of his regular army, and he will make this error more grievous than ever, instead of repairing it, if he undertakes to provoke continued carnage and devastation until he can convert raw levies into soldiers endowed with the courage and steadiness of veteran troops.

CIPHER.

WE have received a communication from the Louisiana carpet-bagger, J. H. Sypher, in which he indulges in a variety of opprobrious epithets evidently intended to wound our sensibilities, and inclosing some extracts from the New Orleans *Times* which refer to that little matter of a cadetship which he wished to sell but could not because he asked more than the market value for it. The remarks we had occasion to make a short time ago with reference to Sypher, when we learned that he had succeeded in getting the Republican nomination for Congress in the First district of Louisiana, appear to have irritated him slightly, and he appears in a card which denies that he ever sold or offered to sell a cadetship, and challenges any one to produce any proof to the contrary. The point at issue is, Did Sypher offer to sell a cadetship, and did he only fail to do so because he could not get the money? We assert that he did, and we believe we can prove it to the satisfaction of a disinterested public.

During the investigation into the sale of cadetships conducted by the Military Committee of the House of Representatives last February and March, on the 19th of February E. P. Brooks testified that he applied to J. H. Sypher for the purchase of a cadetship, but that that individual refused to negotiate with him directly, but referred him to his brother, J. R. Sypher, of Philadelphia. In a conversation with the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Morning Post*, which we find reported in the issue of that paper of February 22, Brooks says:—

> "The honorable gentleman, *i. e*., J. H. Sypher, informed me most distinctly *that any engagement I might make with his brother would be entirely satisfactory to him.*
>
> "I knew that J. R. Sypher was a fraud, and consequently dealt with him as such, and in doing so refused to advance him any retainer, but declared my willingness to deposit $2000 with any honest man that he might select from among his limited acquaintances with that class of persons. I deny that I ever had attempted or claimed to have any other acquaintance with Congressman Sypher than that which he sought himself. He was a 'weak sister,' whose influence or friendship was not worth courting, and he proved it when I talked 'Turkey' to him by *voluntarily sending for his brother* to come to Washington. When, in response to this fraternal call, J. R. Sypher came to Washington, he begged me to aid him in framing an excuse for his absence from his post of duty, and finally, when he returned to Philadelphia, it was with the distinct understanding that I could have both cadetships for $2500 whenever I wanted them. He says I annoyed him, and seems to regret that he did not kick me out of his presence, to which I answer that his inquiries regarding my capacity to transact the business then pending sufficiently prove that his only cause for annoyance was a fear that I would not pay him enough money."

In reply to the testimony of Brooks J. R. Sypher published a deliciously ingenuous card to the following effect in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of February 19, 1870:—

> "*To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph*:—
>
> "PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19, 1870.—I see published in your paper of yesterday a 'special despatch' from Washington, which gives the testimony of one Brooks relative to his application to me to procure the appointment to a cadetship at West Point.
>
> "It is true that this man Brooks did, on several occasions, importune me to procure for him such an appointment. It is not true that I ever agreed to procure one for any price or consideration, or for any sum named or unnamed. Perhaps I should have unceremoniously kicked this man from my presence; but I chose rather to use mild means, and therefore resorted to the professional expedient of demanding a retainer of $2000, which I judged rightly to be far beyond his ability to pay. I followed this demand by the declaration that the acceptance of this retainer would in no way bind me to procure for him an appointment; nor had it any reference whatever to the fact that I had a brother in Congress. I said to him, further, that I would under no consideration recommend for nomination to the Military or the Naval Academy any person who was not in every way eligible for that position.
>
> "I was never before, nor have I been since this occurrence, approached by any man on this or a similar subject. This whole affair is the culmination of a conspiracy of the parties who were leagued to defraud the Associated Press, and this personal attack is in retaliation for the part I was compelled to take in their exposure.
>
> "Respectfully, J. R. SYPHER."

J. R. S. was wise, certainly, if not virtuous, when he concluded to charge Brooks a larger fee than he would be able to pay rather than kick him, as he was at first impelled to, but then the scripture telleth us that "the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light," and as when any effective kicking is to be done there must always be two parties to it, Sypher probably concluded that he might possibly find himself in the position of kickee, whereas $2000 would be a nice, comfortable sum of money to have in hand—if he could get it.

Perhaps Brooks was lying when he told the story he did, *but in view of the corroborative evidence of J. R. Sypher, we do not believe that he was.* The man with the cadetship for sale—J. H. Sypher, of Louisiana—evidently wanted to escape from compromising himself legally by bargaining directly with Brooks; but does he really suppose that the intelligent people of this country are to be deceived by any such transparent subterfuge? And although he did not sell his cadetship for $2500, or any other sum that we are aware of, he is just as guilty as if he did, and he is not a proper man to sit in Congress to make laws for the nation.

He undertakes to assert that this accusation was originally brought forward to defeat his admission to the House at the last session. His application for a seat in the House to which he had never been elected was a consummate piece of impudence, and as he is evidently on the make, the large sum of money which Congress was foolish enough to allow him for his "expenses" probably soothed his disappointment; but with that we have nothing to do at present, and with regard to the accusation against him we need only say that if he is guilty the motives of his accusers are of no consequence whatever. Mr. Brooks, whose testimony got the Syphers into difficulty, might be heard from with advantage on the point at issue, and he can probably give the people of the First Louisiana district some very exact information about the moral character of this would-be representative. The *Morning Post*, which ventilated this matter pretty thoroughly when it was first broached, could also doubtless say something to the purpose.

When the news of Sypher's recent nomination was received in this city, his agent went around to the different Republican newspapers asking them to give him good notices. We complied with the request to the best of our ability, and there is nothing whatever in our "puff" that we are disposed to retract. On the contrary, we repeat what we said then, "That it is a disgrace such a man as this should be one of the most prominent representatives of the Republican party in Louisiana, and every honest man in the country would rather see a decent Rebel elected to the House of Representatives for the First Congressional district of Louisiana, than a loyalist like Sypher, who considers his loyalty just so much stock in trade, to be disposed of for the benefit of his bank account."

THE "BOODLE" GAME.

ON Monday last there was a very curious performance in the United States District Court, before Judge Cadwalader, that involves something more than a suspicion that somebody connected with the court has been playing the "boodle" game with justice. Andrew J. Weightman, who is known as the "Boodle King" on account of his brilliant success in selling, to unsuspecting innocents, packages of worthless blank paper, under the pretence that they contained first-class imitations of United States greenbacks, was arrested last spring, and an indictment was found against him for counterfeiting. It appears that he found it just as easy and a great deal cheaper to play the "boodle" game with money of his own manufacture as to use that issued by the Government, and at the time of his arrest he had upon his person counterfeits representing $20,000. After a delay of several months his case was called up, and the United States District Attorney opened the prosecution by stating what he expected to prove against Weightman. In the meantime Judge Cadwalader occupied himself with studying the wording of the indictment, and when the District Attorney took his seat he astonished every one by declaring that the indictment was defective, and that a trial was consequently useless, because if a conviction was obtained it could not be sustained. The District Attorney accordingly abandoned the case, and in accordance with the instructions of the Judge the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

This man Weightman is one of the most contemptible as well as one of the most dangerous of the gang of counterfeiters and sharpers who are engaged in the "boodle" business, and it is a great scandal upon the United States District Court that he should have been permitted to escape in the way he did. When acting as a Government detective, Weightman threw temptation after temptation into the way of an engraver who had hitherto borne an irreproachable character, and never rested until he had persuaded him to engrave some counterfeit beer stamps. Having once secured his victim, he then proceeded to demonstrate his zeal for the cause of justice by denouncing him, and the result was that the engraver was sent to the Penitentiary, while his tempter was permitted to run at large unwhipped of justice. Weightman ought to have been punished for the part he acted in the above-mentioned transaction, and we believe he could have been. But admitting that it was impossible to hold him legally responsible, he certainly proved himself to be a consummate scoundrel, and the officers of the United States Court, if they are virtuous themselves, ought to have been glad of an opportunity to give him his deserts. The proofs against him in the case for which he was placed on trial last week are said to have been most conclusive, and the question now is who is responsible for the flaw in the indictment, or was there really any flaw? Judge Cadwalader has given some very queer decisions since he has been on the bench of the United States District Court, and it is impossible not to entertain the supposition that the "flaw" might possibly have been in his imagination. Admitting that the document was defective, however, which of the two District Attorneys, Smith or Valentine, was it that drew it up? We do not wish to charge either of these two gentlemen or the Judge with intentional wrong-doing, but there is certainly something here that needs an investigation, for it is no slight outrage for a court to turn such a scamp as Weightman loose upon the community when it has ample evidence before it to send him to the Penitentiary.

POLITICAL.

FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. [7 11 tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

CHESTERFIELD

AND

RECEPTION COATS.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

FINEST CLOTHING

ESTABLISHMENT,

818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

THE CITY MISSION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Is now in active operation. The undersigned, General Superintendent (by appointment of the Bishop), would respectfully and earnestly urge upon members of the Church particularly, and Christian people generally, the necessity of united and combined effort in the extension of the knowledge of the Gospel of Jesus Christ among the neglected portions of our community, and in providing for the relief of those in our midst who are "in trouble, sorrow, need, sickness, or any other adversity."

The present time demands unusual exertions on the part of Christians to stem the tide of sin and wickedness which is coming up over our city.

All moneys sent us designed for the support of Missionaries, for defraying the expenses of Halls and Chapels for Divine worship, and for the relief of the destitute, will be thankfully received and carefully and usefully applied.

The Rooms of the City Mission, No. 225 South NINTH Street, are open daily from 8 to 4 o'clock.

Let every one come up to the help of the Lord.

Rev. SAMUEL DURBOROW,
General Superintendent.
W. W FRAZIER, JR., Treasurer,
8 26 5t] No. 101 S. FRONT Street.

NOTICE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AUGUST 25, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 5th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

8 25 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS. OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.

A penalty of One Per Cent. will be added to all city taxes remaining unpaid after September 1st; Two Per Cent. after October 1st, and Three Per Cent. after December 1st, 1870. RICHARD PELTZ,
Receiver of Taxes.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29th, 1870. 8 29 4t

STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE

WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,

AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,

[4 15tf4p

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, located NINTH Street, south of LOCUST.—The Committee to distribute free tickets to medical students for the lectures of the University, which commence October 1, will receive applications until October 15. The application must be made in writing, with evidence of inability to pay full fees and of good moral character. The names of the gratuitous students will not be disclosed. Apply to or address W. PAINE DEAN, M. D., University Building, for free medical attention, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 12 to 2 o'clock. 8 27 smw9t

HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT streets, and all Druggists. [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL,
8 24 6w* Attorney of Susanna Orr.

YOUNG MEN AND ADULTS practically educated for Business at CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh. Established 1844. Incorporated 1855.
BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches.
PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental.
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,
Business Practices, Business Papers, Commercial Law, etc. etc.
TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed those who enter their names before Sept. 1.
EVENING SESSIONS
Commence September 15.
Circulars free. 4 27 3trp*

MUSIC SCHOOL.—MRS. ANNIE E. SIMPSON will open her Music School at No. 117 N. TWENTY-FIRST Street (corner of Tower) on SEPTEMBER 12, 1870. Instruction on Piano and Cabinet Organ and in Singing and Harmony. 8 29 1m

CLOTHING.

CLOTHES
FOR SALE AT
POPULAR
PRICES
AT THE GREAT BROWN HALL!

The Popularity of our Clothes is due to their Excellence, and to the popular prices at which we sell them.
More Popular than ever are the Summer Suits which are now GOING OFF AT A MOST

Awful Reduction!

For the sake of closing out
The balance of the summer stock,
The public shall have this stock at their own price.
We will not stand about a few dollars, now.
Come and see the goods, and how we have marked them down.
No cheaper clothes to be purchased anywhere.
No finer suits than these in the world.
No more beautiful fits than these.
Cheaper than ever.
Come! Come!
COME!
Come in a hurry if you want those cheap Summer Suits.

ROCKHILL & WILSON
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
No. 824 CHESNUT Street,
CLOTHIER.
LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK.
ALSO, [6 27tf
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING.

FURNITURE.

PURCHASERS OF
COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS
And the various styles of
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, ETC.,

Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is

STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,

And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter wha representations may be made concerning them.

KILBURN & GATES,
Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,
No. 619 MARKET STREET,
7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HOTELS.

ATLANTIC HOUSE.
Newport, Rhode Island.
BOARD REDUCED.

This Hotel will be opened MAY 30, at $3·50 per day for transient boarders.

Families may make special arrangements by the week or season.

WM. W. HAZARD,
4 11 mf4p PROPRIETOR.

OCEAN HOUSE
CAPE MAY, N. J.

Good accommodations can be had at this FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Address

8 17 10trp* LYCETT & SAWYER, Proprietors.

COLONNADE HOTEL,
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests.

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs.
AN ELEGANT STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
J. E. GOULD,
8 26 No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
8 25 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rpi

NOTICE.—ROBERT T. KNIGHT, of the late firm of DANIEL R. & ROBERT T. KNIGHT, CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS, informs his customers and friends that he is prepared to undertake and superintend any work they may have in his line.
R. T. KNIGHT,
8 27 3t* No. 1303 GREEN Street.

$25,000—PARTNER WANTED IN AN old-established business that will net that amount per year.
Address, T. J. W.
8 9 "Ledger" Office.

JEWELRY ETC.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street.
Have largely increased their stock of
DIAMONDS
AND
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, PEARLS,
OPALS AND CAMEOS,
In Mountings of Exquisite Style, carefully prepar by the most Skillful Workmen.
They also call particular attention to
NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY
IN ROMAN GOLD, GOLD AND ENAMEL,
TURQUOISE, BLACK ONYX,
BYZANTINE MOSAICS, AND PARISIAN ENAMELS. [8 5 fmwtfrp
No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street.
FULL SETS
NECKLACES,
LOCKETS.
A LARGE STOCK OF JEWELRY
For Fall Trade Just Received.
ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE.
8 27 3trp

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,
THE STORE PROPERTY
No. 722 CHESNUT STREET,
Twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high.
Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 A. M.
THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10 tf DELANCO, N. J.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE, NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

RARE CHANCE TO GET INTO BUSINESS.—HOUSES and LOTS wanted in exchange for Merchandise at wholesale prices.
Address immediately, FINLEY,
8 9 "Ledger" Office.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements.
Apply to AARON HURLEY,
6 15 No. 269 S. SEVENTH Street.

FOR RENT—SUITABLE FOR A LARGE retail trade, First Floor and Basement of the new Stores Nos. 112 and 114 North NINTH Street.
Apply to WILLIAM H. BACON,
8 26 fmw6t* No. 317 WALNUT Street.

WANTED TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS House, between Broad and Twentieth, Pine and Vine streets. Address P. O., Box 1623, Philadelphia. 8 29 3t*

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $550,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
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DIRECTORS.
N. B. Browne, Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark, Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh, George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester, Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark, J. Gillingham Fell,
Henry Pratt McKean. [5 13fmw

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
No. 1415 LOCUST Street.
EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.

This Select School will enter upon its sixth year completely reorganized.
Rooms improved, and refitted with handsome furniture.
1. Pupils prepared for business life. Thorough course in the English Branches and Mathematics.
2. Pupils prepared for high standing in College.
3. Special instructors in French, German, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Book-keeping, Natural Science.
4. A carefully organized Primary Department.
5. Special features—an unsurpassed locality, spacious and well-ventilated rooms, with high ceilings, a retired play ground.
Next session begins September 12. Circulars at No. 1415 LOCUST St. Applications received daily.
Testimonial from Hon. William Strong, U. S. Supreme Court.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1870.
During the last two years my son has been an attendant of the school of Mr. Edward Clarence Smith, known as Rugby Academy. I can unqualifiedly commend Mr. Smith to those who have sons to be educated, as a superior instructor, devoted to his work, kind and firm in his management of his pupils, and in all respects qualified for success in his profession.
8 13 W. STRONG.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.
A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Commercial Arithmetic and all kinds of Business Calculations.
French and German, Linear and Perspective Drawing, Elocution, English Composition, Natural Science.
FIELD PRACTICE in Surveying and Civil Engineering, with the use of all requisite instruments, is given to the higher classes in Mathematics.
A first-class Primary Department.
The best ventilated, most lofty and spacious Class-rooms in the city.
Open for the reception of applicants daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. [8 20
Fall term will begin September 12.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st.

EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870.
The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board.
A few families can be accommodated by applying early.
For particulars call on or address
REV. T. W. CATTELL,
7 1 Merchantville, N. J.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.
A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.
GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Day and Boarding School. This institution, having successfully completed its fourth year, has become one of the established schools of our city. Its course of study includes a thorough English and Classical Education, embracing Mental, Moral, and Physical culture.
Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, September 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school.
8 29tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, Principal.

EILDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.
It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of
JAY COOKE & CO.,
8 8 Bankers, Philadelphia.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.
MISS BONNEY and MISS DILLAYE, Principals. The twenty-first year of this ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street.
Particulars from circulars. 8 13 tO 1

THE SIXTEENTH ACADEMIC YEAR OF SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, N. E. corner of EIGHTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets, begins Tuesday, September 6. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Applications received on and after Monday, August 22.
CHARLES A. WALTERS, A. M.,
8 18 1m Principal.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The session will open on MONDAY, September 5. Applications may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning. JAMES M. ROBINS, A. M.,
8 15 mwf t9 1 Head Master.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, N. W. CORNER OF TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen MONDAY, September 5. Parents are invited to call after August 29. Boys prepared for business or for college. JOHN P. LAMBERTON, A. M.,
8 22 1m Principal.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street, reopens September 5. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department for small Boys.
8 27 1m Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 10. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

OAKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NORRISTOWN, Pa., will commence its Twenty-sixth Year September 1. Terms, $260. For circulars address, J. GRIER RALSTON. 8 6 1m*

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.—H. D. GREGORY, A. M., will reopen his Classical and English School, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on September 5. 8 22 1m*

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.
8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
American and Foreign
BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwsl PHILADELPHIA.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18 karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
8 25 wml No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

OBITUARY.

Field Marshal Sir Alexander Woodford.

The death of Sir Alexander Woodford, Field Marshal, and Governor of Chelsea Hospital, has lately been announced. He was born in the year 1782. His father was Lieutenant-Colonel John Woodford, and his mother was a daughter of the third Duke of Gordon. Sir Alexander entered the army when a young man, during the reign of George IV, and afterwards became an aide-de-camp to that monarch. He was afterwards a colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards. He has successively held the positions of Lieutenant-Governor of Malta, commander of the forces in the Ionian islands, and Governor of Gibraltar. In 1852 he received the order of knighthood, and in the same year was made Field Marshal and Governor of Chelsea Hospital. This position he held at the time of his death.

The Marquis of Hertford.

Richard Seymour Conway, fourth Marquis of Hertford, has just died in Paris. This nobleman was one of the richest in all Europe, but is chiefly known for his mania for picture-buying, which was his constant occupation. He was the owner of a vast and most valuable collection, but the manner in which it was formed and preserved entitles him to the name of collector rather than that of patron of art.

He was born in the year 1800, and inherited his vast estates and his magnificent coronet from his father, the third marquis, who was a notorious character in his way, being the original of Thackeray's well-known Marquis of Steyne. It was this nobleman, the father, who built the palace "Bagatelle" on a wager, in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, in thirty days' time. The social transactions of the third marquis in connection with Philip Egalite, Duke of Orleans, and George, Prince of Wales, are as noted for depravity as the collection of his son is well known in art.

The fourth marquis was better known in Paris than in London. In a most gorgeous palace in the former city he mostly resided, while his fine London house was but rarely inhabited. He was the early and constant friend of the present Emperor of the French, and it was he who urged the then Prince Louis Napoleon to hasten to Paris and put himself forward in the crisis of the reaction from the revolution of February, 1848.

The health of the Marquis has been bad for several years, so much so as to make him thoroughly tired of life. He is said to have told Thackeray not many years ago that he could recall but four days during which he would have been sorry to have died between sunrise and sunset. His last keen enjoyment was the death of his heir presumptive, Admiral Sir George Seymour. It is a son of this gentleman, Captain Hugh de Grey Seymour, who now succeeds to the title and estates, and is suddenly raised from a condition of modest competence to the possession of an income of hundreds of ounds sterling.

The gallery of art which it was the late lord's chief delight to collect was by far the finest of any private gallery in Europe, and but little surpassed by any public collection. The agents of the Marquis have attended every picture sale for thirty years past, and have successfully bid against private individuals and the representatives of rich governments. Twenty years ago, at the sale of the fine collection of King William II of Holland, made to meet the requirements of his successor, the Marquis carried off all the gems against the wishes of the representatives of the Governments of England, Russia, and France. At this sale he purchased the "Assumption," by Murillo, for $120,000.

But the owner of this great gallery cared little for it, only for the excitement of the purchase. Many of his pictures were sent to his different houses in England, and suffered to remain either boxed up or with their faces turned to the wall for years.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *The Flying Scud* will be repeated this evening. Last week this piece attracted full houses in spite of the sultry weather, and as a number of improvements have been introduced, it will probably prove an even greater attraction during the six nights for which it is still announced.

On Monday next the regular season will be opened by Mr. Edwin Forrest, who will appear in his great *role* of *Richelieu*.

AT THE ARCH the regular season will commence on Saturday evening, Sept. 10.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a fine bill of attractions is announced for the present week, which will include the laughable interludes and burlesques of *The Liberian Dwarf; Musical Metamorphoses; School for Scandal; Nitro-Glycerine Oil; Quiet Lodgings*, and other Ethiopian comicalities.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a new English operetta by Chalmers Masters, entitled *Saetta*, will be produced this evening by the Sappho Combination. This troupe has been strengthened by the engagement of Mr. Ludwig Reuben, tenor, and Mr. W. B. Kinross, basso.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety of attractive performances will be given this evening, including songs, dances, Ethiopian sketches, ballets, etc., etc.

THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, on Arch street, above Tenth, will open this evening under the management of Messrs. Simmons & Slocum, who have gathered about them a large and efficient troupe, which contains some of the best minstrel talent in the country. A first-rate programme is announced for the opening.

A SHAKESPEARIAN DISCOVERY.

MR. J. O. HALLIWELL, the distinguished Shakespearian commentator and editor, writes as follows to the London *Athenæum*, under date of August 9, with regard to an interesting and important discovery he has made respecting Shakespeare's supposed proprietorship in the Blackfriars and Globe theatres:—

"A discovery I have recently made of a series of documents can hardly fail to interest many of your readers. They reveal the long-hidden mystery of the story of the establishment of the Globe and Blackfriars theatres. In the course of a long experience no papers have come to my hands which dissipate such a mass of conjecture, and throw so much new light upon the history of the Elizabethan stage. It is now certain that Shakespeare, who is more than once alluded to by name, was never a proprietor in either theatre. His *sole* interest in them consisted in a participation, *as an actor*, in the receipts of 'what is called the house.' This technical expression I do not recollect to have met with elsewhere, and it is at present a tiresome obstacle to the complete understanding of the position held by the great dramatist. Any one who can explain it would confer a real obligation. Does the phrase still linger in the theatrical vocabulary?"

CITY ITEMS.

EVERYTHING IN THE WAY OF
SUMMER CLOTHING
NOW TO BE CLOSED OUT AT
GUARANTEED LOWER PRICES
THAN ELSEWHERE.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. { BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

FATAL TO THE TEETH are all acrid preparations. They may bleach the enamel, but they as surely dissolve and destroy it. The mild, genial balsamic preservative Sozodont, impregnated with the Saponin of the famous tropical Soap Tree, of Chili, is the only absolutely safe article of its kind in the market, and protects the teeth from all destructive influences, as well as keeps them free from tartar.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," handy and useful.

A YOUNG WIFE'S REQUEST.—Wife—Charley, I wish when you come up to-night you'd stop into your druggist's and get me a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS. Be sure and get the genuine.

Charley—What in the world, Mary, are you going to do with Plantation Bitters?

Wife—Everybody that I know is in ecstacy over Plantation Bitters, and I am going to try them myself. I am assured by several of my friends that the Bitters will cure my dyspepsia, and at the same time do away with that terrible nausea which you know I am at times subject to. The doctor was in yesterday, and says that all I want is a tonic, and that Plantation Bitters is the best that can be got.

Charley—It is just the thing, my dear; and it is strange that I had not thought of it before.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—During the travelling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort.

In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transien board at the St. James is reduced to Four Dollars per day.

PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

MARRIED.

HANEY—TAYLOR.—At the Parsonage of the Olivet Baptist Church, No. 536 Federal street, on the 9th of November, 1869, by the Rev. J. B. Hutchinson, Mr. JACOB HANEY to Miss CATHARINE ELIZABETH TAYLOR, both of this city.

KERN—HOLZMAN.—On the 28th instant, by the Rev. H. Grahn, Mr. C. W. KERN to Miss FRANCES HOLZMAN, both of this city.

DIED.

BROWN.—On the 28th instant, EUGENE PEARSON BROWN, son of James L. and Susanna Brown, aged 3 years 4 months and 1 week.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1009 Tasker street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church Vault.

GRILL.—On the 28th instant, MARY E. GRILL, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1237 N. Nineteenth street, on Wednesday, the 31st instant, at 10 o'clock in the morning. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

RYNO.—On the 27th instant, JULIA ANN, relict of John P. Ryno.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, William A. Dodson, Beverly, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock.

MILLINERY, ETC.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE
OF
MILLINERY GOODS,
Ribbons, Silks, Black Crapes, Velvets, Satins, Velvet Hats, Bonnets, Etc. Etc.,
SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

CARY, LINCOLN & CO.,
No. 725 CHESNUT Street,
Will offer in second story salesroom, on MONDAY, August 29, their entire stock of damaged goods for NET CASH,

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,
ENDING WITH AN AUCTION SALE.
Must and will be Sold
To make room for an entire new stock, which will be opened in part on
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

Owing to Extensive Alterations
we are obliged to delay the
GRAND OPENING
of our new and splendid Wholesale Rooms until about September 15.

Notice of Day Will be Made.
Our display will then consist of the very latest novelties, in shape, style, and materials, including Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Velvets,

All New and at Lowest Prices.
Extra Announcement!
Owing to delay in repairing our building we are obliged to discontinue our Retail Department for the present season, and will now offer in lots our entire stock of fine CUT RIBBONS, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, FEATHERS, TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS.
REAL BARGAINS.
Also fixtures, consisting of Mirrors, Carpets Curtains, Tables, etc., are offered for sale.
Terms Net Cash.
CARY, LINCOLN & CO.,
No. 725 CHESNUT Street,
8 27 4t PHILADELPHIA.
P. S.—Second and Third-Story ROOMS TO RENT.

237 SOUTH STREET.—TO CLOSE OUT BY 1st of September, bargains in Sash Ribbons, Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, previous to taking stock of fall goods.
FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
AND
STRAW GOODS FOR LADIES AND MISSES.
Ladies trim your Hats while you wait.
MARKLAND'S,
817 wfm6t No. 237 SOUTH Street.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 14

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street

PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents.
FINE GREY LINENS.
CHOCOLATE LINENS.
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS.
NEW PRINTED LINENS.
EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1·00 each, including every letter of the alphabet.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS HANDKERCHIEFS. 6 21 mwf

FOURTH EDITION

LATER WAR NEWS.

Another Sunday Battle

The Fighting at Mouzon.

A Terrible and Bloody Field.

MacMahon Reinforced from Paris.

The Result Yet Undecided.

The Defense of the Capital.

Strangers Driven from the City

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Battle of Mouzon.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—(Special to N. Y. *Telegram.*)—By a despatch just received from our special correspondent at Montmedy, we have news of a great and bloody battle begun on the evening of the 28th (Sunday) in the immediate neighborhood of Mouzon. The battle is as yet undecided. Fighting is now going on between Charleville and Ardennes. Sixty thousand troops have left Paris to join MacMahon, and have already passed beyond Soissons. They are in excellent order and the best of spirits, and a feeling of confidence seems to animate the entire force.

[Mouzon, near which place the great battle of yesterday is reported to have been fought, is a town of 2500 inhabitants, on the right or east bank of the Meuse, 9 miles S. E. of Sedan and 8 miles N. W. of Montmedy, which last-named place, it will be remembered, is 25 miles due north of Verdun. Mouzon is about 30 miles W. N. W. of Verdun, and is within 10 miles of the Belgian frontier, and about 4 miles from the railroad running in a S. E. direction from Mezieres to Montmedy and Thionville. Charleville, which is mentioned in the account of the battle, is a town of about 10,000 inhabitants, on the Meuse, opposite Mezieres, and is 10 miles N. W. of Sedan, and about 23 miles N. W. of Mouzon. As far as we are aware, there is no town of any importance by the name of Ardennes, by which the department extending from the Belgian frontier to the neighborhood or Rheims is known, but there is probably a village in the neighborhood of Charleville by that name.—ED. EVE. TEL.]

Strangers Expelled from Paris.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—General Trochu, Governor of Paris, has issued a proclamation ordering all strangers, natives of countries now at war with France, and not naturalized citizens, to leave Paris and the Department of the Seine within three days. They must quit France, or at least retire to some department on the other side of the river Loire. All strangers who come within the above injunction, and do not conform to it, will be arrested and handed over to the military tribunal, unless special permission to remain is received from the Governor of Paris.

The Defense of Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Preparations for the defense are still being perfected. All palaces in France are to be appropriated as hospitals for the reception of wounded soldiers.

Russia and England are strongly opposed to the dismemberment of France.

Paris is calm and patriotic.

Americans are rapidly leaving the city and most of the hotels are already nearly empty.

A Republican Conspiracy

has been discovered in South Germany.

Paris Calmly Waiting.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The *Moniteur* of this morning has the following:—

"As the attack of MacMahon and Bazaine upon the Prussians near Metz may be delayed for a day or two, and the road to Paris is open, the arrival here of the Prussians must be calculated upon. According to daily marches, about six days will be needed. Perhaps their scouts will arrive sooner.

"It would serve no purpose to conceal this. The Ministry did its duty when it warned France that Paris has but to wait resolutely making the most of the delay. Above all we must observe order. The authorities are doing all possible to prepare Paris for a siege, and we shall be ready. We are confident of the patriotic courage of our citizens and the future of France."

The *Opinione Nationale* says the Duke de Palikao must have entire authority during this critical moment. He must meet no interference from other officials. The authorities must be a unit. The first cannon shot will cause a cessation of all political differences. This journal again demands the expulsion of all Germans from Paris.

A Spanish Coup d'Etat Expected.

MADRID, Aug. 29.—Important consultations have taken place between the Regent and Ministers. A *coup d'etat* is daily looked for.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Coming Debt Statement.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—In consequence of the large amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury during the current month, on account of quarterly pensions, it is likely the forthcoming debt statement will not show as large a decrease as the previous month by at least five millions. Estimating from this fact, the probability is that the decrease will be from ten to twelve millions.

Philadelphia Appointment.

John M. Koch is appointed opener and packer in the Philadelphia Custom House.

Fruit Distillation.

From present indications the tax realized this year from fruit distillation will be double that of last year. This industry is mainly carried on in the South.

Lock Contract.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Acting Secretary Richardson will to-morrow make the award of the contract for supplying the Government with locks for bonded warehouses, cars, etc. The advertisement calls for five hundred locks.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
Formerly Smith, Randolph & Co. Phila & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

FIFTH EDITION

EXTRA

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

French National Guard.

Paris Getting Ready.

Sixty Million Rations Stored.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The National Guard.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The Minister of War announces that he can arm an immense force of the National Guard, in addition to those already under arms, with guns now in the reserve depot. The Ministers of Agriculture and Commerce are wonderfully active. It is estimated that the bakers have at least fifteen days' subsistence.

Besides this, the Minister has collected at Paris 250,000 quintals of flour, 150,000 quintals of rice, an immense amount of potatoes, and fresh vegetables of all sorts. There have also been collected 100,000 beeves, 500,000 sheep, and all the grain and forage necessary for their temporary keeping. Salt, spices, coffee, sugar, and other articles of that nature are also stored in sufficient quantities for the subsistence of Paris during three months, making more than sixty millions of rations.

At the entrepots are stored great quantities of salt pork and salted fish, together with straw, oats, and hay for the necessary subsistence of horses, as well those of the army as of private parties. Munitions of war are also plenty.

Preliminary to Sunday's Battle—French and Prussian Strategy.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The following news is official:—The Prussians under command of the Prince Royal have been seen going towards Suippe. The German forces spread throughout the Department of the Aube have abandoned their encampments and are marching towards Sommepy. Twenty-five thousand Germans have recently passed Joinville, going in the direction of Vassy. The enemy are advancing towards Rethel and Vouzieres, coming from Monthois, Grand Pre, and Croix Aubois. A force of 20,000 cavalry has passed through Chalons, going towards Epernay.

Pfalzburg and Strasburg still hold out.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tax on Gas.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—In reply to a letter making the inquiry, Acting Commissioner Douglass states that the law of July 14, 1870, did not repeal or in any manner change the law imposing a tax on illuminating gas. Gas companies are subject to the same liability and entitled to the same privilege of charging the tax to consumers as prior to the passage of the act.

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Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.
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Bought and Sold at Market Rates.
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We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
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For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of
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The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.
The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.
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Secured by mortgage of the CANAL, its tolls, franchises, and EQUIPMENTS, and 200,000 ACRES of very valuable and carefully selected
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This Ship Canal—after five years labor and an expenditure of nearly a million of dollars, besides nearly half a million more for machinery and equipments—is nearly finished, and will be entirely completed the present season.
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The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.
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We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR OTHERWISE, AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.
A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to
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Application may be made to
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From their mines in the Wyoming Valley.
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Parties buying Coal at the
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Can have it delivered at such time as best suits them during the present season.
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Or at the Yard of J. T. Roberts & Bro., Germantown

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THE COAL BUSINESS HERETOFORE CARRIED on at No. 507 S. BROAD Street and No. 1118 WASHINGTON Avenue, by the late firm of Branson & Bro., will be continued by the surviving partner, David Branson, under the old firm name of BRANSON & BRO. A good assortment of the best qualities of Lehigh, Schuylkill, and Bituminous coal always on hand, carefully prepared and promptly delivered, at moderate prices. 8 23 6t

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THE TOUR OF THE LAKES.

The Eastern Excursionists at and Around Duluth.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 22.—The Philadelphia excursionists made an excursion to-day over the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad to Thomson, 23 miles, for the purpose of inspecting the celebrated slate mining veins at that point, and viewing the gorgeous scenery along the St. Louis river, particulaly the Dalles or Rapids. These extend for miles along the river below Thomson and a short distance above. The bed of the river is of rocky formation, and forms an interminable series of shelves or steps, over which the dark-colored water passes and is churned into foam.

The day commenced very cloudy and threatening rain, but the excursionists, or about thirty of them, including seven ladies, were not dismayed, and though the rain fell copiously, they enjoyed the trip very much. Arriving at Thomson, they dined at a tasty little cottage, in which is located the office of Mr. Arnold, the Superintendent of the Lake Superior Slate Mining Company. The gentlemen inspected the veins of slate, which, though as yet confined to the surface, turn out a very superior description of roofing slate. Embarking again, the train passed over the bridge over the Dalles, and shortly after passed the junction of the road with the Northern Pacific. The train was taken some distance up the Northern Pacific track, until further progress was arrested by a long train of platform cars laden with rails for the present termination of the road. The iron for fifteen miles of track has now reached Duluth, and the progress of the road will be rapid. The train being the first containing passengers that had appeared on the Northern Pacific track, was greeted with cheers by the track-layers, who turned out of their houses despite the rain. The ladies in the party are rather proud of having been on the first passenger train on the Northern Pacific road, and it is fit that their names should be recorded. There were two Misses Felton, Miss Moorhead, Miss Clarke, Miss Badger, Miss Hopkinson, Miss Arnold, and Mrs. Fulton. The excursionists reached Duluth on their return about 6 o'clock. The rain has caused a change in the arrangements for the reception this evening of the excursionists from St. Paul, 300 in number, that started for this point.

The procession and illumination that had been projected were abandoned. The passengers on their arrival disembarked nearly opposite the Clarke House, the front of which was decorated with flags, and the visitors were greeted with the following motto:—"The King of Lakes to the Father of Waters, greeting." A fine band of music accompanied them. They were received with a salute, and the welcoming speech by the Mayor (Culver) of Duluth took place at the Clarke House. His remarks were very happy, and gave due credit to Jay Cooke and the other capitalists of Philadelphia who had aided in the construction of the road and building up Duluth.

Mayor Lee, of St. Paul, responded, and was followed by Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, who prophesied that Duluth would yet become an arm of the Atlantic by the construction of ship canals around the Falls of St. Mary and Niagara. His speech was received with great enthusiasm, and the excursionists were properly provided for at the Clarke House and on board the steamer Winslow.

INDEX.

AN EDITOR PLAYS BASE BALL.

The delightful and tender game of base ball having broken out with fresh virulence this season, the following sketch is in order:—

The doctor said we needed exercise. Doctor knows. He told us to join base ball: we joined. Bought a book of instructions, and for five days studied it wisely if not too well. Then we bought a sugar-scoop cap, a red belt, a green shirt, yellow trowsers, pumpkin-colored shoes, a paper collar, and a purple necktie, and, with a lot of other delegates, moved gently to the ground.

There were two nines. These nines were antagonists. The ball is a pretty little drop of softness, size of a goose-egg, and five degrees harder than a rock. The two nines play against each other. It is a quiet game, much like chess, only a little more chase than chess.

There was an umpire. His position was a hard one. He sits on a box, and yells "foul." His duty is severe.

I took the bat. It is a murderous plaything, descended from Pocahontas to the head of John Smith. The man in front of me was a pitcher. He was a *nice* pitcher, but he sent the balls hot. The man behind me was a catcher. He caught it, too!

Umpire said "play." It is the most radical play I know of, this base-ball. Sawing cord-wood is moonlight rambles beside base-ball. So the pitcher sent a ball towards me. It looked pretty coming, so I let it come. Then he sent another. I hit it with the club, and hove it gently upward. Then I started to walk to the first base. The ball hit in the pitcher's hands, and somebody said he caught a fly. Alas, poor fly! I walked leisurely towards the base. Another man took the bat. I turned to see how he was making it, and a mule kicked me on the cheek. The man said it was the ball. It felt like a mule, and I reposed on the grass. The ball went on!

Pretty soon there were two more flies, and three of us flew out. Then the other nine came in, and us nine went out. This was better. Just as I was standing on my dignity in the left field, a hot ball, as they call it, came skyrocketing towards me. My captain yelled, "take it!"

I hastened gently forward to where the ball was aiming to descend. I have a good eye to measure distances, and I saw at a glance where the little aerolite was to light. I put up my hands. How sweetly the ball descended! Everybody looked; I felt something warm in my eye. "Muffin!" yelled ninety fellows: "Muffin be d—d! It's a cannon ball!" For three days I've had two pounds of raw beef on that eye, and yet it paineth!

Then I wanted to go home, but my gentle captain said "nay." So I nayed and stayed. Pretty soon it was my strike. "To bat!" yelled the umpire. I went, but not all serene, as was my wont. The pitcher sent in one hip high. It struck me in the gullet. "Foul," yelled the umpire. He sent in the ball again. This time I took it square and sent it down the right field, through a parlor window, a kerosene lamp, and rip up against the head of an infant who was quietly taking its—nap in his or its mother's arms. Then I slung the bat and meandered forth to the first base. I heard high words and looked. When I slung the bat, I had with it broken the jaw of the umpire and was fined ten cents.

The game went on. I liked it. It is so much fun to run from base to base just in time to be put out, or to chase a ball three-fourths of a mile down hill, while all the spectators yell "Muffin!" "go it!" "home run!" "go round again!" or "go round a dozen times!" Base ball is a sweet little game. When it came my turn to bat again I noticed everybody move back about ten rods! The new umpire retreated twelve rods. He was timid. The pitcher sent 'em in hot. Hot balls in time of war are good. But I don't like 'em too hot for fun. After a while I got a fair clip at it, and you bet it went cutting the daisies down the right field. A fat man and dog sat in the shade of an oak, enjoying the game. The ball broke one leg of the dog, and landed, like a runaway engine, in the corporosity of the fat man. He was taken home to die.

Then I went on a double-quick to the field, and tried to stop a hot ball. It came toward me from the bat at the rate of nine miles a minute. I put up my hands—the ball went sweetly singing on its way, with all the skin from my palms with it.

More raw beef.

That was an eventful chap who first invented base ball. It's such fun. I've played five games, and this is the result:—

Twenty-seven dollars paid out for things.
One bunged eye—badly bunged.
One broken little finger.
One bump on the head.
Nineteen lame backs.
A sore jaw.
One thumb dislocated.
Three sprained ankles.
Five swelled legs.
One dislocated shoulder, from trying to throw the ball a thousand yards.
Two hands raw from trying to stop hot balls.
A lump the size of a hornet's nest on left hip, well back.
A nose sweetly jammed, and five uniforms spoiled from rolling in the dirt at the bases.

I have played two weeks, and don't think I like the game. I've looked over the scorer's book, and find that I've broken several bats, made one tally, broken one umpire's jaw, broken ten windows in adjoining houses, killed a baby, broke the leg of a dog, mortally injured the bread-basket of a spectator, knocked five other players out of time by slinging my bat, and knocked the waterfall from a school-marm who was standing twenty rods from the field, a quiet looker-on.

I've used up fifteen bottles of arnica liniment, five bottles of lotions, half a raw beef, and am so full of pain that it seems as if my limbs were but broken bats, and my legs the limbs of a dead horse-chesnut.

ANÆSTHETIC ANECDOTES.

A Man Chloroformed and Robbed on the Street—How it was Done.

The Cincinnati *Times* of Thursday says:—

A respectable looking gentleman called at our office this morning and told the following story:—My name, he said, is Major King. I used to live in this city and did business here during the years 1854, '55, and '56. A few days since I returned to the city from a lengthy absence in the West, having in my possession a large amount of money. Night before last, early in the evening, I was playing billiards at Phil. Tieman's saloon, when a boy handed me a note, signed by a friend's name, requesting me to step out on the sidewalk, as he wanted to see me.

I immediately went out, but instead of seeing the friend from whom the note purported to have come, met three men, strangers to me, one of whom, however, stepped up, called me by name, grasped my hand, shaking it cordially. This person then introduced me to the other two men, and a conversation ensued, but upon what subject I do not now remember.

During this conversation I became unconscious. When I resumed consciousness I found myself standing on Sixth street, about a square and a half distant from Tieman's saloon. The first thing I remember noticing was a powerful odor of chloroform, which seemed to emanate from my breast. Placing my hand on my shirt front, I found it saturated with chloroform.

My next thought was of my pocket-book, and I placed my hands in my pants pockets only to find that they had both been thoroughly sifted. The pocket-book contained $180. I was so much affected by the influence of the chloroform that I could not remember the name of my hotel.

Mr. King further says that he does not remember smelling the chloroform before he became unconscious.

He thinks he has been followed from the West by a party of villains who knew that he brought with him a large amount of money, which they hoped to obtain in this way. Fortunately he had deposited the most of it in bank immediately after his arrival in the city. The case is one of the most peculiar and mysterious that ever came under our notice.

Ether Turning the Heads of Both Surgeon and Patient—A Terrific Struggle in the Operating Chair.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, says the Portland (Me.) *Argus* of the 25th inst., Mr. Andrews, of India street, a gentleman of about 55 years, stepped into Dr. Benjamin H. Ordway's office, at No. 18 Federal street, to have treated a sore on his hand. He saw the doctor then, and the next time either of the two men are spoken of is when the doctor went into the room where the servant girl was (she being the only person in the house besides the two men). His appearance frightened the girl, for he was literally covered with blood from his head to his feet, and she was still further frightened by the doctor's using a terrible threat in speaking of "that man."

Why she did not look into the matter then does not appear; but about the time given above a man rushed up to Officer Seth Sterling and told him his presence was needed at Dr. Ordway's at once. He hastened there, and found a crowd about the door of the house. Entering he was shown into the doctor's office. There a sickening sight met his eyes. The doctor lay back in an easy chair all besmeared with blood and stupefied. The man Andrews was stretched out on the floor. The officer spoke to the doctor and received no response. The man was also speechless.

Officer Sterling requested a bystander to call the nearest doctor, and Dr. Woods was soon present. The man, in the meantime, had been able to tell in a stupid way his story. He had called, as above referred to, but knew not what took place from 2 till after 7 o'clock. By the side of the man was a large bottle of ether, and he thought he had taken some, and no doubt he had been under the influence all the time. Scattered on the floor were surgical instruments of all kinds, towels and cloths wringing wet with blood.

One of the doctor's hands was cut, and from the hand of the man before him the blood was forming a pool on the floor. This hand, which looked more like a piece of fresh beef than anything else, had eight long cuts in it, and all deep to the bones. The back of the hand, perfectly sound before, was slit open, and cuts on the thumb extended to the wrist. Ordway was put to bed, and a policeman left to guard him. Andrews was taken home, and his wounds dressed. He will lose his thumb, if not the use of the hand. Ordway could say but little in defense, but wanted to refer it to a jury of doctors.

AN UNNATURAL MOTHER.

The Child Murder and Suicide in Iowa—Singular Statement of the Husband.

A few days since the reader was shocked by a brief report by telegraph that a woman in Davenport, Iowa, had drowned her two little children in a pail of water, and then jumped into a well, where she was found, also dead. It seems that the woman's husband, Mr. Kœng, a German, had informed one of his neighbors that he saw his wife drown herself. They had some pecuniary embarrassments, and were obliged to sell some of their goods. It was during his absence in town, after having disposed of some of their silverware, that Mrs. Kœng murdered the children. Upon being examined, Kœng told the following singular story:—

"When I went down town Saturday evening I did not know how much water was in the house; my wife and our two children were in the front room when I left; I do not know whether my wife was in bed or not; our oldest child was up; it was about 3 P. M. when I took the silverware and went up to Mr. Rolf's; I returned home about 5 o'clock; the children were up; we all slept in the front room; in the day time I put one of the beds in the back room, and sometimes the children lay on it there; most of the silverware we had was given us by my father; some was ours together; it was my wife's suggestion to sell the silverware; when I returned from down town in the evening I found the house dark; I lit a candle and saw our oldest child lying dead upon the floor of the bed-room; our little boy was lying with his head in the drinking-water bucket; I at once went into the yard and saw my wife at the well; I went to her; she told me what she had done; I asked her to come into the house; I laid the children on the bed and asked my wife how she could do so; we then rubbed them and tried to bring them to life; when they could not be 'brought alive' my wife said we had better follow the children, and drown ourselves in the well; I thought we should do so, for I could not think of going to the police court and telling my wife had drowned our children; we agreed to kill ourselves, and shook hands and walked to the well, climbed over the curb and together jumped in. (The well is 31 inches in diameter, 16 feet in depth, with 20 inches of water in it, walled up with rock. Surrounding the well is a curb 4 feet square, 2 feet high; across the centre is the windlass, upon which was the rope, bucket, and chain.) When we got down into the well my wife held her head under the water and died; I tried to put my head under, but could not get it down deep enough; the water choked me; I raised up and found my wife was dead; I changed my mind, and concluded to shoot myself; I climbed up out of the well, and went into the house to shoot myself; when I saw my two little children lying there dead, I thought I could not do it; I had a single-barrelled gun, but I was too weak to get it down from over the door and load it; I had powder, shot, and caps in the house; I then thought I would go to my friend, Mr. Rolfs, and tell him what had happened; I did so, and asked him not to tell of this bad business until Sunday morning; I intended to kill myself before morning, and I did not think Mr. Rolfs could stop me; we went back to the house and got my wife out of the well, and soon after I was taken in custody and brought here (to the jail)."

The coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with this statement, and Kœng was held to answer the charge of being accessory to his wife's death.

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MANUFACTURERS
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Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

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For the Stereoscope....................25 cents each
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THE BEST MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN EUROPE. $1·50 EACH.
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JAMES & HUBER,
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Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
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AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.

ESTATE OF THE
FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, assignees in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company, will sell at public auction, at the office of the company, in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following property of the said company, comprising about thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, three (3) charcoal blast furnaces in use and one (1) disused, with numerous shops and buildings.

The assignees propose to sell at the same time and place:—

The property known as the Yoder farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 158 acres and 124 perches.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, in Derry township, Mifflin county, containing 107 acres and 29 perches.

A detailed description of all the above properties will be found in an advertisement in this paper of an intended sale of the same property by Wistar Morris, James T. Young, and Enoch Lewis, trustees.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, subject to the payment of the mortgages now existing against the property.

One of them bearing date February 1, 1867, given to Wistar Morris, James T. Young, and Enoch Lewis, in trust, to secure bonds of the company, payable on February 1, 1887, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of August and February.

The principal of which debt is $500,000, and on above interest was paid up to the first day of February, 1869.

The other mortgage is dated December 1, 1868, held by Henry Winsor, Wistar Morris, and E. C. Biddle, in trust, to secure bonds of the company, payable on the 1st day of December, 1883, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of June and December; on this there is due for principal $300,000, with interest from December 1, 1869.

But the purchasers will be at liberty to insert a clause in their deed, excluding any personal liability for the debts thus secured, and agreeing to no more than a recognition that such mortgages exist and are liens.

About 405,000 bushels of charcoal, about 1000 tons of iron ore, about 2000 tons of cinder, about 31,000 cords of wood cut for coaling, a quantity of limestone, together with a large quantity of material in various stages of manufacture.

Also one hundred and two (102) mules and nineteen (19) horses with wagons and harness complete.

Also, 1,942,654 lbs. steel ingots.
41 tons warm blast scrap iron.
17,821 lbs. plow plate, trimmed.
244,614 lbs. round and square iron and steel buggy tire, sleigh steel, rail webs and bottoms, etc.
6 1955-2240 tons steel rails.
10 1351-2240 " " " ends.
105 steel ingots at Lochiel Iron Works, Harrisburg, weighing 60,772 lbs., hammered.
597 steel ingots at Johnstown, weighing 383,786 lbs., not hammered.
5 tons castings.
4 tons scrap.

Also, an assortment of dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, provisions and drugs, suitable for a manufacturing establishment, in store at Forge Works, in Derry township, Mifflin county, and in store at Greenwood Furnaces, Huntingdon county.

The whole of the above described personal property will be offered in one parcel, and if a sufficient price, in the judgment of the assignees, is not offered, they will be withdrawn and sold in separate parcels, as may be decided upon.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchasers of the real estate will be required to pay at the time of the sale One Thousand (1000) Dollars, if the bid amounts to so much, and any balance in 30 days, and they will be required to prepare and stamp the deed to be signed by the assignees.

The purchasers of the personal property will be required to pay at the time of signing the memorandum, when the property is struck down, $1000, and within thirty days the balance of the purchase money, reserving, however, what will be the probable amount of the dividend to which the purchasers, as creditors, will be entitled, less 10 per cent., and on their giving approved security, to pay in on reasonable notice, from time to time, any part or parts of such residue as may be required by the assignees in their judgment, and the purchasers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of their bid, the debt due for wood leave, for the wood cut and bought by them, amounting to about $2000.

JAMES S. BIDDLE,
CHARLES McCREA,
Assignees of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company.
PHILADELPHIA, August 20, 1870. 8 22 mth 9t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

BAND BRACELETS.
CHAIN BRACELETS.
We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of
Gold Band and Chain Bracelets,
Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low low prices. New styles constantly received.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY in great variety.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
5 11 fmw$ No. 802 CHESNUT Street.

TOWER CLOCKS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

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Established in 1835.
Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.
CHARLES WILLIAMS'
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,
Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.
HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,
and only first-class work turned out.
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,
IRON FOUNDERS,
(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)
Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.
FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.
JNO. EDGAR THOMSON,
President. JAMES HOEY,
5 27 mwf 6m General Manager.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 18 mwb

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date the eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, } Trustees.
8 13 61t W. W. LONGSTRETH, }

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
Office and Warehouse,
4 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY virtue of a writ of sale, No. 31, of 1870, by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY, August 30, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, No. 2124 MARKET Street, Philadelphia, the wholesale and retail liquor store of James Patton.

36 barrels whisky,	6 empty casks,
6 tubs whisky,	1 cask coloring,
3 barrels of brandy,	1 cask syrup,
1 barrel gin,	1 copper pump hose,
1 barrel port wine,	3 casks wine,
1 barrel blackberry,	2 demijohns wine,
1 barrel Scotch whisky,	74 empty demijohns,
1 barrel ginger,	10 stand casks,
1 cask port wine,	2 baskets wine,
1 cask ginger,	2 baskets claret,
1 cask cherry,	5 stand casks and conte's
1 cask lavender,	Empty bottles,
1 cask bitters,	Desk and clock.

E. M. GREGORY,
8 22 m2t U. S. Marshal E. D. of Pa.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE
ESTATE
OF THE
FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest,

Will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, ore rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz.:—

About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit:—

The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of land.

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyre mill, water-power bloomery, cast-steel works, foundry and machine shops, old forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationery engines, machinery, and fixtures.

Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables.

Also, the property known as the Week's Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 2352 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cunningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mifflin county.

Also, about 17,400 acres of unseated lands, in Mifflin county.

Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.

Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mansion house, 17 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 82 dwelling houses, offices and store, one grist mill, with stable and buildings of every description, railroad and ore cars.

Also, the property known as the Monroe Furnace, in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building.

Also, about 17,200 acres of land, in Huntingdon county (of which 637 acres are seated and partly improved). Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, in payment of the bonds of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, amounting to $500,000, with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by the said mortgage to the trustees, under the terms of which this sale is made, the said mortgage being a first mortgage on the said property. The terms of sale of the property above described will be as follows:—

$2000 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck off. The balance to be paid in cash upon the execution of the deed to the purchaser.

The Trustees will also sell at the same time and place, and under the same request and notice of creditors, all the right, title, and interest of the Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz.:—

The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 158 acres, 124 perches, composed of two tracts as follows:—

Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Barr, north 53 degrees east, 102 5-10 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph B. Zook, north 44½ degrees west, 202 3-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 46½ degrees west 102 1-10 perches, to stone; thence south 44½ degrees east, 190 6-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and twelve perches net measure.

Also all that other certain tract of land adjoining above, beginning at stone in road, thence up said road, north 44½ deg. west, 67 5-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 45½ deg. west, 79 6-10 perces to stones; thence by land of David L. Yoder, south 42½ deg. east, 66 8-10 perches, to stone in road; thence along said road and by land of Gideon Yoder, north 46½ deg. east, 81 1-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing thirty-three acres and one hundred and twelve perches, net measure.

The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to $11,738·34, upon $3800 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as follows:—

All that certain tract of land situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a chesnut, corner of lands of Philip Martz, thence by lands of William Henney and Samuel McManamy, north 37 degrees west, 93½ perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samuel McManamy, north 17 degrees west, 17 perches; thence by land of James M. Martin, south 75 degrees west, 22 perches, to a post; thence by land of Johnston Sigler, south 57 degrees west, 169 perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Peter Townsend's heirs, south 37 degrees east, 91 perches, to stones; thence by land of heirs of John McDonell, deceased, and Mrs. McIlvain, north 60 degrees east, 98½ perches, to a post; thence by land of Philip Martz, north 70½ degrees east, 89½ perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and seven acres and twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance.

This property is charged with a mortgage, given to secure bonds for $1250, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from November 8, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing about nine acres and eighty-nine perches.

The last named property is subject to a mortgage given to secure a bond for $1000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 28, 1868.

The terms of sale of the last three described properties will be as follows:—

Twenty-five dollars in cash to be paid upon each when they are respectively struck off.

The balance of the purchase money of each to be paid in cash upon the execution of the conveyance to the purchaser.

WISTAR MORRIS, }
JAMES T. YOUNG, } Trustees.
ENOCH LEWIS, }
M. THOMAS & SONS,
6 27 mth 1S27 Auctioneers.

J. H. WEEKS & CO.
SAXON GREEN
PHILADELPHIA

The most durable Green will not fade, is brighter Color costs less than any other because it will paint twice as much surface, Ground pure only by the manufacturers Sold by all paint dealers, Office 122 N. 4th St.

THE TOUR OF THE LAKES.

The Eastern Excursionists at and Around Duluth.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 22.—The Philadelphia excursionists made an excursion to-day over the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad to Thomson, 23 miles, for the purpose of inspecting the celebrated slate mining veins at that point, and viewing the gorgeous scenery along the St. Louis river, particulaly the Dalles or Rapids. These extend for miles along the river below Thomson and a short distance above. The bed of the river is of rocky formation, and forms an interminable series of shelves or steps, over which the dark-colored water passes and is churned into foam.

The day commenced very cloudy and threatening rain, but the excursionists, or about thirty of them, including seven ladies, were not dismayed, and though the rain fell copiously, they enjoyed the trip very much. Arriving at Thomson, they dined at a tasty little cottage, in which is located the office of Mr. Arnold, the Superintendent of the Lake Superior Slate Mining Company. The gentlemen inspected the veins of slate, which, though as yet confined to the surface, turn out a very superior description of roofing slate. Embarking again, the train passed over the bridge over the Dalles, and shortly after passed the junction of the road with the Northern Pacific. The train was taken some distance up the Northern Pacific track, until further progress was arrested by a long train of platform cars laden with rails for the present termination of the road. The iron for fifteen miles of track has now reached Duluth, and the progress of the road will be rapid. The train being the first containing passengers that had appeared on the Northern Pacific track, was greeted with cheers by the track-layers, who turned out of their houses despite the rain. The ladies in the party are rather proud of having been on the first passenger train on the Northern Pacific road, and it is fit that their names should be recorded. There were two Misses Felton, Miss Moorhead, Miss Clarke, Miss Badger, Miss Hopkinson, Miss Arnold, and Mrs. Fulton. The excursionists reached Duluth on their return about 6 o'clock. The rain has caused a change in the arrangements for the reception this evening of the excursionists from St. Paul, 300 in number, that started for this point.

The procession and illumination that had been projected were abandoned. The passengers on their arrival disembarked nearly opposite the Clarke House, the front of which was decorated with flags, and the visitors were greeted with the following motto:—"The King of Lakes to the Father of Waters, greeting." A fine band of music accompanied them. They were received with a salute, and the welcoming speech by the Mayor (Culver) of Duluth took place at the Clarke House. His remarks were very happy, and gave due credit to Jay Cooke and the other capitalists of Philadelphia who had aided in the construction of the road and building up Duluth.

Mayor Lee, of St. Paul, responded, and was followed by Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, who prophesied that Duluth would yet become an arm of the Atlantic by the construction of ship canals around the Falls of St. Mary and Niagara. His speech was received with great enthusiasm, and the excursionists were properly provided for at the Clarke House and on board the steamer Winslow.

INDEX.

AN EDITOR PLAYS BASE BALL.

The delightful and tender game of base ball having broken out with fresh virulence this season, the following sketch is in order:—

The doctor said we needed exercise. Doctor knows. He told us to join base ball: we joined. Bought a book of instructions, and for five days studied it wisely if not too well. Then we bought a sugar-scoop cap, a red belt, a green shirt, yellow trowsers, pumpkin-colored shoes, a paper collar, and a purple necktie, and, with a lot of other delegates, moved gently to the ground.

There were two nines. These nines were antagonists. The ball is a pretty little drop of softness, size of a goose-egg, and five degrees harder than a rock. The two nines play against each other. It is a quiet game, much like chess, only a little more chase than chess.

There was an umpire. His position was a hard one. He sits on a box, and yells "foul." His duty is severe.

I took the bat. It is a murderous plaything, descended from Pocahontas to the head of John Smith. The man in front of me was a pitcher. He was a *nice* pitcher, but he sent the balls hot. The man behind me was a catcher. He caught it, too!

Umpire said "play." It is the most radical play I know of, this base-ball. Sawing cordwood is moonlight rambles beside base-ball. So the pitcher sent a ball towards me. It looked pretty coming, so I let it come. Then he sent another. I hit it with the club, and hove it gently upward. Then I started to walk to the first base. The ball hit in the pitcher's hands, and somebody said he caught a fly. Alas, poor fly! I walked leisurely towards the base. Another man took the bat. I turned to see how he was making it, and a mule kicked me on the cheek. The man said it was the ball. It felt like a mule, and I reposed on the grass. The ball went on!

Pretty soon there were two more flies, and three of us flew out. Then the other nine came in, and us nine went out. This was better. Just as I was standing on my dignity in the left field, a hot ball, as they call it, came skyrocketing towards me. My captain yelled, "take it!"

I hastened gently forward to where the ball was aiming to descend. I have a good eye to measure distances, and I saw at a glance where the little ærolite was to light. I put up my hands. How sweetly the ball descended! Everybody looked; I felt something warm in my eye. "Muffin!" yelled ninety fellows: "Muffin be d—d! It's a cannon ball!" For three days I've had two pounds of raw beef on that eye, and yet it paineth!

Then I wanted to go home, but my gentle captain said "nay." So I nayed and stayed. Pretty soon it was my strike. "To bat!" yelled the umpire. I went, but not all serene, as was my wont. The pitcher sent in one hip high. It struck me in the gullet. "Foul," yelled the umpire. He sent in the ball again. This time I took it square and sent it down the right field, through a parlor window, a kerosene lamp, and rip up against the head of an infant who was quietly taking its—nap in his or its mother's arms. Then I slung the bat and meandered forth to the first base. I heard high words and looked. When I slung the bat, I had with it broken the jaw of the umpire and was fined ten cents.

The game went on. I liked it. It is so much fun to run from base to base just in time to be put out, or to chase a ball three-fourths of a mile down hill, while all the spectators yell "Muffin!" "go it!" "home run!" "go round again!" or "go round a dozen times!" Base ball is a sweet little game. When it came my turn to bat again I noticed everybody move back about ten rods! The new umpire retreated twelve rods. He was timid. The pitcher sent 'em in hot. Hot balls in time of war are good. But I don't like 'em too hot for fun. After a while I got a fair clip at it, and you bet it went cutting the daisies down the right field. A fat man and dog sat in the shade of an oak, enjoying the game. The ball broke one leg of the dog, and landed, like a runaway engine, in the corporosity of the fat man. He was taken home to die.

Then I went on a double-quick to the field, and tried to stop a hot ball. It came toward me from the bat at the rate of nine miles a minute. I put up my hands—the ball went sweetly singing on its way, with all the skin from my palms with it.

More raw beef.

That was an eventful chap who first invented base ball. It's such fun. I've played five games, and this is the result:—

Twenty-seven dollars paid out for things.

One bunged eye—badly bunged.

One broken little finger.

One bump on the head.

Nineteen lame backs.

A sore jaw.

One thumb dislocated.

Three sprained ankles.

Five swelled legs.

One dislocated shoulder, from trying to throw the ball a thousand yards.

Two hands raw from trying to stop hot balls.

A lump the size of a hornet's nest on left hip, well back.

A nose sweetly jammed, and five uniforms spoiled from rolling in the dirt at the bases.

I have played two weeks, and don't think I like the game. I've looked over the scorer's book, and find that I've broken several bats, made one tally, broken one umpire's jaw, broken ten windows in adjoining houses, killed a baby, broke the leg of a dog, mortally injured the bread-basket of a spectator, knocked five other players out of time by slinging my bat, and knocked the waterfall from a school-marm who was standing twenty rods from the field, a quiet looker-on.

I've used up fifteen bottles of arnica liniment, five bottles of lotions, half a raw beef, and am so full of pain that it seems as if my limbs were but broken bats, and my legs the limbs of a dead horse-chesnut.

ANÆSTHETIC ANECDOTES.

A Man Chloroformed and Robbed on the Street—How it was Done.

The Cincinnati *Times* of Thursday says:—

A respectable looking gentleman called at our office this morning and told the following story:—My name, he said, is Major King. I used to live in this city and did business here during the years 1854, '55, and '56. A few days since I returned to the city from a lengthy absence in the West, having in my possession a large amount of money. Night before last, early in the evening, I was playing billiards at Phil. Tieman's saloon, when a boy handed me a note, signed by a friend's name, requesting me to step out on the sidewalk, as he wanted to see me.

I immediately went out, but instead of seeing the friend from whom the note purported to have come, met three men, strangers to me, one of whom, however, stepped up, called me by name, grasped my hand, shaking it cordially. This person then introduced me to the other two men, and a conversation ensued, but upon what subject I do not now remember.

During this conversation I became unconscious. When I resumed consciousness I found myself standing on Sixth street, about a square and a half distant from Tieman's saloon. The first thing I remember noticing was a powerful odor of chloroform, which seemed to emanate from my breast. Placing my hand on my shirt front, I found it saturated with chloroform.

My next thought was of my pocket-book, and I placed my hands in my pants pockets only to find that they had both been thoroughly sifted. The pocket-book contained $180. I was so much affected by the influence of the chloroform that I could not remember the name of my hotel.

Mr. King further says that he does not remember smelling the chloroform before he became unconscious.

He thinks he has been followed from the West by a party of villains who knew that he brought with him a large amount of money, which they hoped to obtain in this way. Fortunately he had deposited the most of it in bank immediately after his arrival in the city. The case is one of the most peculiar and mysterious that ever came under our notice.

Ether Turning the Heads of Both Surgeon and Patient—A Terrific Struggle in the Operating Chair.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, says the Portland (Me.) *Argus* of the 25th inst., Mr. Andrews, of India street, a gentleman of about 55 years, stepped into Dr. Benjamin H. Ordway's office, at No. 18 Federal street, to have treated a sore on his hand. He saw the doctor then, and the next time either of the two men are spoken of is when the doctor went into the room where the servant girl was (she being the only person in the house besides the two men). His appearance frightened the girl, for he was literally covered with blood from his head to his feet, and she was still further frightened by the doctor's using a terrible threat in speaking of "that man."

Why she did not look into the matter then does not appear; but about the time given above a man rushed up to Officer Seth Sterling and told him his presence was needed at Dr. Ordway's at once. He hastened there, and found a crowd about the door of the house. Entering he was shown into the doctor's office. There a sickening sight met his eyes. The doctor lay back in an easy chair all besmeared with blood and stupefied. The man Andrews was stretched out on the floor. The officer spoke to the doctor and received no response. The man was also speechless.

Officer Sterling requested a bystander to call the nearest doctor, and Dr. Woods was soon present. The man, in the meantime, had been able to tell in a stupid way his story. He had called, as above referred to, but knew not what took place from 2 till after 7 o'clock. By the side of the man was a large bottle of ether, and he thought he had taken some, and no doubt he had been under the influence all the time. Scattered on the floor were surgical instruments of all kinds, towels and cloths wringing wet with blood.

One of the doctor's hands was cut, and from the hand of the man before him the blood was forming a pool on the floor. This hand, which looked more like a piece of fresh beef than anything else, had eight long cuts in it, and all deep to the bones. The back of the hand, perfectly sound before, was slit open, and cuts on the thumb extended to the wrist. Ordway was put to bed, and a policeman left to guard him. Andrews was taken home, and his wounds dressed. He will lose his thumb, if not the use of the hand. Ordway could say but little in defense, but wanted to refer it to a jury of doctors.

AN UNNATURAL MOTHER.

The Child Murder and Suicide in Iowa—Singular Statement of the Husband.

A few days since the reader was shocked by a brief report by telegraph that a woman in Davenport, Iowa, had drowned her two little children in a pail of water, and then jumped into a well, where she was found, also dead. It seems that the woman's husband, Mr. Kœng, a German, and informed one of his neighbors that he saw his wife drown herself. They had some pecuniary embarrassments, and were obliged to sell some of their goods. It was during his absence in town, after having disposed of some of their silverware, that Mrs. Kœng murdered the children. Upon being examined, Kœng told the following singular story:—

"When I went down town Saturday evening I did not know how much water was in the house; my wife and our two children were in the front room when I left; I do not know whether my wife was in bed or not; our oldest child was up; it was about 3 P. M. when I took the silverware and went up to Mr. Rolf's; I returned home about 5 o'clock; the children were up; we all slept in the front room; in the day time I put one of the beds in the back room, and sometimes the children lay on it there; most of the silverware we had was given us by my father; some was ours together; it was my wife's suggestion to sell the silverware; when I returned from down town in the evening I found the house dark; I lit a candle and saw our oldest child lying dead upon the floor of the bed-room; our little boy was lying with his head in the drinking-water bucket; I at once went into the yard and saw my wife at the well; I went to her; she told me what she had done; I asked her to come into the house; I laid the children on the bed and asked my wife how she could do so; we then rubbed them and tried to bring them to life; when they could not be 'brought alive' my wife said we had better follow the children, and drown ourselves in the well; I thought we should do so, for I could not think of going to the police court and telling my wife had drowned our children; we agreed to kill ourselves, and shook hands and walked to the well, climbed over the curb and together jumped in. (The well is 31 inches in diameter, 16 feet in depth, with 20 inches of water in it, walled up with rock. Surrounding the well is a curb 4 feet square, 2 feet high; across the centre is the windlass, upon which was the rope, bucket, and chain.) When we got down into the well my wife held her head under the water and died; I tried to put my head under, but could not get it down deep enough; the water choked me; I raised up and found my wife was dead; I changed my mind, and concluded to shoot myself; I climbed up out of the well, and went into the house to shoot myself; when I saw my two little children lying there dead, I thought I could not do it; I had a single-barrelled gun, but I was too weak to get it down from over the door and load it; I had powder, shot, and caps in the house; I then thought I would go to my friend, Mr. Rolfs, and tell him what had happened; I did so, and asked him not to tell of this bad business until Sunday morning; I intended to kill myself before morning, and I did not think Mr. Rolfs could stop me; we went back to the house and got my wife out of the well, and soon after I was taken in custody and brought here (to the jail)."

The coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with this statement, and Kœng was held to answer the charge of being accessory to his wife's death.

GAS FIXTURES.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES,

CHANDELIERS,

PENDANTS,

BRACKETS, ETC.,

Of Every Design.

SALESROOMS,

No. 710 CHESNUT Street,

MANUFACTORY,

S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN,

8 23 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION

AT

CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

THE FINE ARTS.

COLLEGE OF ST. BORROMEO.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF ST. BORROMEO COLLEGE,

For the Stereoscope	25 cents each
Also, Larger, Mounted	25 cents each

THE BEST MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN EUROPE. $1·50 EACH.

DICKENS' LAST PORTRAIT.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

Looking-Glass Warerooms and Gallery of Paintings,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

1 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,

No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,

No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1 wfm6

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.

ESTATE OF THE

FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, assignees in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company, will sell at public auction, at the office of the company, in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following property of the said company, comprising about thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, three (3) charcoal blast furnaces in use and one (1) disused, with numerous shops and buildings.

The assignees propose to sell at the same time and place:—

The property known as the Yoder farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 158 acres and 124 perches.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, in Derry township, Mifflin county, containing 107 acres and 29 perches.

A detailed description of all the above properties will be found in an advertisement in this paper of an intended sale of the same property by Wistar Morris, James T. Young, and Enoch Lewis, trustees.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, subject to the payment of the mortgages now existing against the property.

One of them bearing date February 1, 1867, given to Wistar Morris, James T. Young, and Enoch Lewis, in trust, to secure bonds of the company, payable on February 1, 1887, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of August and February.

The principal of which debt is $500,000, and on above interest was paid up to the first day of February, 1869.

The other mortgage is dated December 1, 1868, held by Henry Winsor, Wistar Morris, and E. C. Biddle, in trust, to secure bonds of the company, payable on the 1st day of December, 1883, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of June and December; on this there is due for principal $300,000, with interest from December 1, 1860.

But the purchasers will be at liberty to insert a clause in their deed, excluding any personal liability for the debts thus secured, and agreeing to no more than a recognition that such mortgages exist and are liens.

About 405,000 bushels of charcoal, about 1000 tons of iron ore, about 2000 tons of cinder, about 31,000 cords of wood cut for coaling, a quantity of limestone, together with a large quantity of material in various stages of manufacture.

Also one hundred and two (102) mules and nineteen (19) horses with wagons and harness complete.

Also, 1,942,654 lbs. steel ingots.

41 tons warm blast scrap iron.

17,821 lbs. plow plate, trimmed.

244,614 lbs. round and square iron and steel buggy tire, sleigh steel, rail webs and bottoms, etc.

6 1955-2240 tons steel rails.

10 1351-2240 " " ends.

105 steel ingots at Lochiel Iron Works, Harrisburg, weighing 60,772 lbs., hammered.

597 steel ingots at Johnstown, weighing 383,786 lbs., not hammered.

5 tons castings.

4 tons scrap.

Also, an assortment of dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, provisions and drugs, suitable for a manufacturing establishment, in store at Forge Works, in Derry township, Mifflin county, and in store at Greenwood Furnaces, Huntingdon county.

The whole of the above described personal property will be offered in one parcel, and if a sufficient price, in the judgment of the assignees, is not offered, they will be withdrawn and sold in separate parcels, as may be decided upon.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchasers of the real estate will be required to pay at the time of the sale One Thousand (1000) Dollars, if the bid amounts to so much, and any balance in 30 days, and they will be required to prepare and stamp the deed to be signed by the assignees.

The purchasers of the personal property will be required to pay at the time of signing the memorandum, when the property is struck down, $1000, and within thirty days the balance of the purchase money, reserving, however, what will be the probable amount of the dividend to which the purchasers, as creditors, will be entitled, less 10 per cent., and on their giving approved security, to pay in on reasonable notice, from time to time, any part or parts of such residue as may be required by the assignees in their judgment, and the purchasers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of their bid, the debt due for wood leave, for the wood cut and bought by them, amounting to about $2000.

JAMES S. BIDDLE,
CHARLES McCREA,
Assignees of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20, 1870. 8 22 mth 9t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

BAND BRACELETS.

CHAIN BRACELETS.

We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of

Gold Band and Chain Bracelets,

Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low low prices. New styles constantly received.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY in great variety.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

5 11 fmw5 No. 802 CHESNUT Street.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

IRON FOUNDERS,

(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)

Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.

FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.

OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.

FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.

EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.

JNO. EDGAR THOMSON,
President.
JAMES HOEY,
General Manager.

6 27 mwf 6m

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 18 [illegible]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date the eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.

8 13 61t

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

JOHN H. MURPHY, President,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

Office and Warehouse,

4 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY virtue of a writ of sale, No. 31, of 1870, by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY, August 30, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, No. 2124 MARKET Street, Philadelphia, the wholesale and retail liquor store of James Patton.

36 barrels whisky,
6 tubs whisky,
3 barrels of brandy,
1 barrel gin,
1 barrel port wine,
1 barrel blackberry,
1 barrel Scotch whisky,
1 barrel ginger,
1 cask port wine,
1 cask ginger,
1 cask cherry,
1 cask lavender,
1 cask bitters,
6 empty casks,
1 cask coloring,
1 cask syrup,
1 copper pump hose,
3 casks wine,
2 demijohns wine,
74 empty demijohns,
10 stand casks,
2 baskets wine,
2 baskets claret,
5 stand casks and conte's
Empty bottles,
Desk and clock.

E. M. GREGORY,
8 22 m2t U. S. Marshal E. D. of Pa.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE

ESTATE

OF THE

FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest,

Will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, ore rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz.:—

About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit:—

The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of land.

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyre mill, water-power bloomery, cast-steel works, foundry and machine shops, old forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationery engines, machinery, and fixtures.

Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables.

Also, the property known as the Week's Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 2352 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cunningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mifflin county.

Also, about 17,400 acres of unseated lands, in Mifflin county.

Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.

Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mansion house, 17 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 82 dwelling houses, offices and store, one grist mill, with stable and buildngs of every description, railroad and ore cars.

Also, the property known as the Monroe Furnace, in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building.

Also, about 17,200 acres of land, in Huntingdon county (of which 637 acres are seated and partly improved). Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, in payment of the bonds of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, amounting to $500,000, with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by the said mortgage to the trustees, under the terms of which this sale is made, the said mortgage being a first mortgage on the said property. The terms of sale of the property above described will be as follows:—

$2000 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck off. The balance to be paid in cash upon the execution of the deed to the purchaser.

The Trustees will also sell at the same time and place, and under the same request and notice of creditors, all the right, title, and interest of the Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz.:—

The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 158 acres, 124 perches, composed of two tracts as follows:—

Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Barr, north 53 degrees east, 102 5-10 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph B. Zook, north 44¾ degrees west, 202 3-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 46¾ degrees west 102 1-10 perches, to stone; thence south 44¾ degrees east, 190 6-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and twelve perches net measure.

Also all that other certain tract of land adjoining above, beginning at stone in road, thence up said road, north 44¾ deg. west, 67 5-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 45¾ deg. west, 79 6-10 perces to stones; thence by land of David L. Yoder, south 42¾ deg. east, 66 8-10 perches, to stone in road; thence along said road and by land of Gideon Yoder, north 46¾ deg. east, 81 1-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing thirty-three acres and one hundred and twelve perches, net measure.

The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to $11,738·34, upon $3800 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as follows:—

All that certain tract of land situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a chesnut, corner of lands of Philip Martz, thence by lands of William Henney and Samuel McManamy, north 37 degrees west, 93¾ perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samuel McManamy, north 17 degrees west, 17 perches; thence by land of James M. Martin, south 75 degrees west, 22 perches, to a post; thence by land of Johnston Sigler, south 57 degrees west, 169 perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Peter Townsend's heirs, south 37 degrees east, 91 perches, to stones; thence by land of heirs of John McDonell, deceased, and Mrs. McIlvain, north 60 degrees east, 98¾ perches, to a post; thence by land of Philip Martz, north 70¾ degrees east, 89¾ perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and seven acres and twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance.

This property is charged with a mortgage, given to secure bonds for $1250, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from November 8, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing about nine acres and eighty-nine perches.

The last named property is subject to a mortgage given to secure a bond for $1000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 28, 1868.

The terms of sale of the last three described properties will be as follows:—

Twenty-five dollars in cash to be paid upon each when they are respectively struck off.

The balance of the purchase money of each to be paid in cash upon the execution of the conveyance to the purchaser.

WISTAR MORRIS,
JAMES T. YOUNG, } Trustees.
ENOCH LEWIS,
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

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THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

The Great Debate on August 14—Confusion and Tumult—Crimination and Recrimination Dread of the Prussian Swoop on Paris.

From Galignani's Messenger, August 16.

The Legislative Body held an extraordinary sitting on Sunday.

M. Arago presented a petition praying the Chamber to order that all students at schools preparing for the priesthood should be subjected to military service.

M. Girault proposed urgency. Refused.

M. Gambetta said—I wish to ask the Government for an explanation of the communications from the seat of war, which do not in their exactitude or their rapidity satisfy the anxiety of the citizens. A despatch received by telegraph and posted this morning announces that intelligence by that means with Nancy has been interrupted; that according to a message from Toul the former town was probably occupied, and that the Eastern Railway Company had confirmed the news. Such is the information given to-day. It contains two misstatements; the first is that on the previous evening nothing was known. A notice was published on the 13th, during the day, refuting the rumored occupation of Nancy, of which several of our colleagues were informed. That the Government should be ignorant of that fact is incomprehensible, when persons in Paris knew that Nancy had been entered and placed under contribution without having been defended. The *Esperance* of that town said on the 13th that at three the previous afternoon four Prussian soldiers took possession (movement) of Nancy, capital of Lorraine, chief town of the Meurthe. Not a single French soldier remained there.

M. Birotteau—There were citizens.

M. Jules Favre—Without arms. (Noise.)

M. Gambetta—In presence of such news I should meet here with only the silence of consternation.

M. Jubinal—No, not consternation.

M. Gambetta—We are governed and defended by incapacity, and as for you, sir, who interrupt me, you whose past complaisance has contributed to draw on us such misfortunes, the only attitude befitting you is that of silence and remorse. (Exclamations and cries of "Order! order!" Applause on the left.)

M. Jubinal—You have had on your side acts of complaisance for others. (Uproar.) Do not insult. Let us respect each other.

M. Gambetta—If the Deputy who has interrupted me is offended by my words, as I have only described his conduct, he must look for the insult in his past acts. (Noise. Applause on the left.)

M. Jubinal—I do not repudiate my previous conduct, but I call you to order.

The President—Once more, this is not the moment for personalities. Continue, M. Gambetta.

M. Gambetta—The journal of Nancy adds that in the interest of the citizens the municipal authorities had recommended the inhabitants to remain calm; that half an hour later twenty-six Prussians passed through the town; that the Mayor was sent for, and was under the necessity of assembling the Municipal Council and obtaining a vote of 50,000f., with a large number of rations of oats; that the enemy had at first demanded 300,000f., that the rails of the line had been torn up and the telegraph posts had been thrown down. The question is now to know for what reason that news was contradicted by a government which sets aside the control of the representatives of the country. (Dissent.) We have to consider whether we are to continue a system which to negligence adds misrepresentation, and which creates the suspicion that the interest of a dynasty is placed above that of a nation. ("Hear, hear!" on the left. Loud protestations of denial.)

M. de Forcade la Roquette—We were united a few days back; let us remain so.

M. Duvernois, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce—The honorable Deputy (M. Gambetta) has just addressed to the Government two reproaches, or rather two accusations. He charges us with being badly informed and with giving incorrect intelligence to the country. He then declares that we wish to escape the control of the Chamber. I protest energetically against that language. We wish to lean on the Assembly, and if we have rejected the proposal for a committee of defense, we have accepted the surveillance of the entire Legislative Body. On taking office we declared that we abandoned all idea of a direct or indirect prorogation of the Assembly. We have been accused of incapacity. The word is cruel.

Numerous Voices—It does not apply to you.

M. Duvernois—The Government has no interest in concealing the truth. If it does not publish any news the reason is that it has none.

M. Estancelin—You will not escape this dilemma; either you are badly informed or you do not act in good faith. (Noisy interruptions.)

The President—I cannot permit the good faith of a Minister or Deputy to be called in question. (Hear, hear.)

M. Estancelin—You were badly informed if you were only made acquainted with this fact twenty-four hours after myself; if, knowing it, you have concealed and denied it, I ask the President to inform me how I ought to say that to hide the truth is to act with bad faith. (Hear, hear, on the Left.)

M. Brame, Minister of Public Instruction—I declare boldly that the Cabinet of the 10th of August is not a political one, but one of national defense. (Hear, hear.) We have decided on publishing all the news we receive, whatever it may be. (Applause.)

The Marquis de Pire—Political questions after the deliverance of the country.

M. Brame—Yes, our principal mission is the defense of the national soil. We have accepted all your demands—the nomination of a commander-in-chief who possesses your confidence, the election of the officers of the National Guard; everything which could give satisfaction to the country has been conceded. I assert that I knew nothing of that despatch until noon to-day. (Noise.)

M. Duvernois—We were unacquainted with it.

M. Arago—There are some Ministers, then, who are not fully informed?

M. Magnin—M. Duvernois, who is a confidant, ought to know. (Noise.)

M. Brame—I declare that I am not of those Ministers, and I do not admit that men, all of whose opinions I do not share, but whom I have joined from a feeling of patriotism, desire to conceal anything from me. I know and answer for them. (Hear, hear.)

M. Duvernois—I cannot admit that when I affirm on my honor that I was unacquainted with the despatch that I should be told I knew it because I was a confidant. (Hear, hear.) I am a responsible Minister, and the Chamber knows that I have pride enough not to remain one minute on these benches the day it ceases to have confidence in me. (Loud applause.)

The order of the day was pronounced.

Count de Keratry—I shall ask the honorable Minister of Public Instruction if he is aware whether or not the town of Toul has been occupied by the enemy?

M. Brame—There are two members of the Cabinet who receive telegraphic despatches direct—(noise on the left)—the Ministers of War and the Interior. For my own part, I do not receive any. I am authorized to conduct you whenever you desire to those two departments, where you will be informed of the exact truth. (Noise on the left.) Instead of allowing our enemies to believe that dissensions exist among us let us remain united; we shall be stronger to defend the country. (Hear.)

Count de Keratry—The Minister has not answered my question. I add that the news relative to Nancy was published in consequence of proceedings taken last night by M. Ferry and myself.

M. Gambetta—And no necessity exists for a committee of control?

Count de Keratry—Twenty-four hours ago the fact was known that Nancy had been occupied by the Prussians. Also, at eleven last night that communications with Toul had been cut. We demand that the country should be informed, hour by hour, of what transpires. But certain members of it may retain despatches they receive, obeying a sentiment—false in my opinion—of distrust towards the country. (Hear.)

M. Pinard—I can never allow it to be said that the Ministry has any distrust of the country. (Vote, vote!)

The incident was closed.

The President—I have received from M. Raspail a bill to accord a delay of sixty days for the payment of the rent falling due in October next to the workmen who are unoccupied. Urgency was asked for, but refused.

The question as to whether a sitting should be held the next day was decided by 157 votes to 82 in the negative, and the Chamber adjourned to Tuesday.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.—Wilkie Collins, in his excellent novel "Man and Wife," thus refers to Sunday evening in an English country house:—"On Sunday evening, which was the evening before the wedding, the dullness, as a matter of course, reached its climax. But two of the occupations which people may indulge in on week days are regarded as harmless on Sunday. It is not sinful to wrangle in religious controversy, and it is not sinful to slumber over a religious book. The ladies at the farm practised the pious observance of the evening on this plan. The seniors of the sex wrangled in religious controversy, and the juniors of the sex slumbered over Sunday books. As for the men, it is unnecessary to say that the young ones smoked when they were not yawning, and yawned when they were not smoking. Every one in the house felt the oppression of the senseless social prohibitions which they had imposed upon themselves, and yet every one in the house would have been scandalized if the plain question had been put: You know this is a tyranny of your own making; you know you don't really believe in it, you know you don't really like it—why do you submit? The freest people on the civilized earth are the only people who dare not face that question. The evening dragged its slow length on, and the welcome time drew nearer and nearer for oblivion in bed."

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·00 A. M.
arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	10·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport	1·30 P. M.
" " " arrives at Lock Haven	2·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven	11·35 A. M.
" " " arr. Williamsp't	12·50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven	9·35 P. M.
" " " arr. Williamsport	10·50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
THROUGH IN 1¾ HOURS.
FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, trains will leave VINE STREET FERRY as follows:—

Special Excursion (when engaged)	6·15 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9·45 A. M.
Express (through in 1¾ hours)	3·30 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

Returning leave Atlantic—

Special Excursion	5·35 P. M.
Mail	4·35 P. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11·50 A. M.
Express (through in 1¾ hours)	7·24 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	6·06 A. M.

An extra Express Train (through in 1¾ hours) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Returning, leave Atlantic City, Monday, 9·40 A. M.

LOCAL TRAINS LEAVE—

For Haddonfield, 10·15 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6 P. M.

For Atco and intermediate stations, 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Returning, leave—

Haddonfield at 7·15 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3 P. M.

Atco, at 6·22 A. M. and 12·15, noon.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Vine Street Ferry at	8·00 A. M.
" Atlantic City at	4·35 P. M.

The Union Transfer Company, No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), and No. 116 Market street, will call for baggage and check to destination.

Additional ticket offices have been located at No. 828 Chesnut street and No. 116 Market street for the sale of through tickets only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

D. H. MUNDY,
6 28 Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS,

COMMENCING MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8·00 A. M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

9·00 A. M. Mail and Express for Cape May.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Accommodation for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

4·00 P. M., Fast Express, for Cape May Saturdays only.

5·45 P. M., Passenger for Swedesboro and Clayton, stopping at all stations on signal.

Sunday Mail Train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M.; returning, leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., stopping at all stations between Glassboro and Cape May, and 12 o'clock noon for Swedesboro, Salem, and Bridgeton.

Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue

8 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE

from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7·30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9·25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 5·15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6·45 and 8·05 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 8·50 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 10·40 A. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 3·50 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 3·45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.

7·15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.

9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.

6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

6·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS.

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·30 A. M., 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

The 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Lines leave from Walnut street wharf.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

August 1, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·00 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8·00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternoon from each end of the route.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS.

NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4·30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York	$3·00
" " " " Long Branch	2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 41

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12·50 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·30 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11·55 A. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15, 3·30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6·45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8·30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD. TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, July 18, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2½, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 2½, 3¾, and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2½, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 A. M., and 6½ P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9¼ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6½ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6½ A. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Wissinoming, Manayunk, Green Tree, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05 A. M. and 6½ P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 9½ A. M. and 5 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1 and 8 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave

PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7·26 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 1 General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 216 South Twelfth street.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A CONFECTIONERY STORE.

On Tuesday Morning.

Aug. 30, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, the stock of retail Confectionery store, consisting of fancy and plain mixtures, stick candies, &c.

FIXTURES.

Also, 2 counters, shelving, 5 saloon tables, chairs, oil cloth, glass jars, large cake stands, dishes, ice cream saucers, spoons, plates, &c. 8 27 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.,

On Tuesday Morning,

Aug. 30, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 8 24 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning,

September 1, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit.

ALSO,

By order of Assignee, sale of a Bankrupt's Stock, for cash, comprising a full assortment of staple and fancy dry goods, office furniture, etc. 8 26 5t

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

September 2, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 8 27 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

Large Sale at the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HANDSOME WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS, Fine French Plate Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Rosewood 7⅓ Octave Piano-forte, Handsome Bookcases, Wardrobes, Fine Curled Hair Mattresses, Large Feather Beds, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets, Lounges, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, etc.

On Wednesday Morning,

August 31, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, a large and excellent assortment of first-rate second-hand furniture.

SCHOOL DESKS AND BLACKBOARDS.

Also, 14 Uhlinger's patent school desks; blackboards, etc. 8 29 2t

BY ORDER OF THE SHERIFF.

On Wednesday,

August 15, at the auction rooms, the entire household furniture of a large dwelling; fine hair mattresses; feather beds and bedding, etc.

Also, fine cluster diamond ring.

Sale No. 873 N. Seventh street.

ELEGANT WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM SUIT IN GREEN PLUSH, Elegant Oiled Walnut Chamber Suits, Rich-toned Schomacker Piano-forte, Handsome Walnut Sideboard, Extension Dining-table, Elegant Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Fine Hair Mattresses, etc.

On Thursday Morning,

September 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 873 N. Seventh street, below Poplar street, by catalogue, the entire elegant furniture, etc.

May be seen early on the morning of sale. 8 29 3t

Peremptory Sale S. E. corner Fifteenth and Federal streets.

STOCK OF A MARBLE YARD.

HANDSOME HEAD AND FOOTSTONES, ELEGANT MANTELS, LARGE MARBLE SLABS, ETC., ETC.

On Monday Morning,

September, 5, at 10 o'clock, at the S. E. corner of Fifteenth and Federal streets, by catalogue, the stock, tools, and fixtures of a marble yard, including 15 sets handsome head and footstones; 5 elegant marble mantels, a number of large slabs of Italian marble, Italian marble window sills, pier ashlers, water tables, base courses, stoops, iron pipe and rails, tools, fixtures, etc.

May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. 8 27 7t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS CASH AUCTION HOUSE,

No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.

Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

JOSEPH PENNEY AUCTIONEER,

No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [6 28 tf

IN ST. LOUIS, MO.

AUCTION HOUSE OF
HARVEY & TYLER,
Nos. 119, 121, and 123, corner FIFTH and PINE Streets, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

We have a large and commodious Building erected by us expressly for the Auction and Commission business.

St. Louis is known to be the most reliable auction market in the West.

Cash advanced on Consignments.

Our Commissions from six to ten per cent.

We refer to the Bankers and Merchants of St. Louis, Mo.

G. A. ENO,
No. 732 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
8 12fmw2m General Agent.

IN LOUISVILLE, KY

GEORGE W. ANDERSON. H. C. STUCKY.
THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
(Established 1828).
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.

Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.

Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.

Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. [5 19 3m

ROOFING.

PHILADELPHIA Painting and Roofing Co.

TIN ROOFS REPAIRED.

All leakages in Roofs warranted to be made perfectly tight.

SPENCER'S GUTTA-PERCHA PAINT

Will preserve Tin Roofs from Rusting and Leaking, and warranted to stand ten years without repainting.

This is the only Paint that will not crack or peel off. It is Elastic Paint; it expands and contracts with the tin, and leaves no cracks or seams open for water to get through.

IRON FENCES PAINTED WITH SPENCER'S PATENT IRON PAINT, made expressly for iron work, warranted not to crack or peel off; will retain its beautiful gloss for five years.

All work warranted.

All orders promptly attended to. Address

PHILADELPHIA PAINTING AND ROOFING COMPANY,
7 14 3m No. 53 N. SIXTH St., Philadelphia.

READY ROOFING.—

This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
9 3¼ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE WAR NEWS.

Another Terrible Battle

Reported Victory of Prussia

Typhus Fever in Metz.

The Great Invading Wave.

The Fortifications of Paris.

The Prussian Advance Guard

Who Gave the Order?

"The Man of Iron and Blood!"

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Another Great Battle—Reported Defeat of MacMahon.

LONDON, Aug. 29—11 A. M.—It is reported here that a great battle has taken place between MacMahon and the Crown Prince, in which MacMahon was defeated.

Another Account.

ARLON LUXEMBURG, Aug. 28—Evening.—There has been fighting all day at the village of Dun, between Stenay and Verdun. The firing was steady from morning till night. No particulars are yet received.

The Situation at Metz.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—There are ten thousand peasants and fifteen thousand wounded soldiers shut up in Metz, and typhus fever is raging.

Investment of Thionville.

The Prussian landwehr is investing Thionville.

The Prussians hold all Southern Alsace.

The Advance on Paris.

A Berlin telegram to the London *Times* says the Prussians are advancing on Paris two hundred and twenty thousand strong. They have cut the railway at Cons-la-Graville.

The Bois de Boulogne is filled with cattle, to be used as food in case of a siege.

Wills, the Scotch æronaut, has been summoned to the Prussian headquarters.

The Reported French Victory on the Meuse.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The reported French victory on the Meuse, in which 50,000 Prussians were slain, is false.

No Word from Bazaine.

French accounts say MacMahon is not ready for battle. Not a word can be got from Bazaine, though his lines are still reported open.

"The Man of Iron and Blood."

It was Bismarck who gave the order that there should be no halt on the march to Paris. The King acquiesced, though his Generals favored looking after MacMahon first and taking Paris afterwards.

The Parisians defy the Enemy

to come on, and assert that they will never see the inside of the city except as prisoners.

French Trophies in Berlin.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 29.—Bazaine is certainly under the walls of Metz. There is great exultation at Berlin at the reception there of the following trophies—Four mitrailleuses, twenty-four cannon, and one eagle.

Typhus Fever in Metz.

The Prussians report that typhus fever is raging dreadfully among the troops at Metz, rendering long resistance impossible.

The French Prisoners.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Prisoners taken in the late battles are now arriving here. They are already so numerous that the fortresses are full to overflowing. Camps are formed at Wittenburg and elsewhere to receive them.

Ollivier at Florence.

FLORENCE, Aug. 29.—Emile Ollivier and family have arrived in this city.

France and England.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A French war steamer is anchored here. Her officers have refused to act on an official notice to leave.

Whereabouts of the Emperor and MacMahon.

The Emperor is now at Bestheueville, about twenty-five miles north of Chalons. Marshal MacMahon is near Stenay. Uhlans occupy Montmedy.

Steinmetz—A Report and a Contradiction.

It has been reported that General von Steinmetz has been displaced, and because of the great losses incurred that his force has been incorporated with that of the Crown Prince. It now seems that the report was false.

The Prussian Advance Guard.

Prussians have appeared at Suippes, fourteen miles north of Chalons. The Prussians now in the valley of the Aube are concentrating at Commercy.

Special to the Courrier des Etats-Unis.

PARIS, Aug. 28.

MacMahon's Communications

with Metz and Bazaine are assured.

French Successes.

The reports of a French victory at Stenay and a Prussian repulse at Verdun are confirmed.

The Invading Wave.

The appearance of a division of the enemy between Rheims and Soissons would seem to indicate that the invading wave will therefore come upon us by the valleys of Aisne and Oise.

Paris Well Fortified.

It matters little by how many routes the enemy marches hither. The entire circumference of our fortifications is in a formidable state of defense. All the roads have been obstructed, save only railroads and canals, and many gates and posterns have been walled up.

Railroad Bridge Blown Up.

Yesterday the railroad bridge to Asnieres was blown up, and, in short, nothing has been left to chance.

Removal of the Administration.

At the Ministry I am informed that there is talk of removing the administration to Tours, or beyond the Loire, during the siege of Paris. This would be at once prudent and sensible. It is necessary that the Ministry should have elbow room. I shall desire to have it too, and it is not impossible that I may follow the flag.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 29—11·30 A. M.—Consols opeñ at 91⅞ for both money and account. American securities steady. Five-twenties of 1862, 87¾; of 1865, old, 87⅛; of 1867, 85⅞; ten-forties, 82⅞. Stocks quiet. Erie, 17⅝; Illinois Central, 110; Atlantic and Great Western, 22.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opens steady; middling uplands, 8⅞d.; middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Aug. 29—11·30 A. M.—Refined Petroleum firm.

HAVRE, Aug. 28.—Cotton closed at 100 francs for Orleans tres ordinaire. Sales of the week 6834 bales; stock, 172,580 bales.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Lieutenant William W. Reisinger, United States Navy, has arrived at Baltimore, Md., from the Asiatic Fleet, and is placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant A. J. Iverson, United States Navy, has been ordered to duty at the Boston Navy Yard.

The Vice-Admiralship.

It is thought by many that the position of vice-admiral, left vacant by the promotion of D. D. Porter to admiral, will not be filled, at present at least.

The Worcester.

The repairs on the Worcester, at Boston, are being pushed with considerable vigor.

The Monadnock.

The powerful, third-rate ironclad Monadnock, at San Francisco, has been pronounced unseaworthy, from the defects in her timbers.

FROM NEW YORK.

Railway Accident.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The Cincinnati express train, passing through here at 2 o'clock A. M. to-day, ran off the track at Greenbush. Of eleven coaches in the train five were smashed terribly. A brakeman belonging to Rhinebeck and a woman passenger from Iowa, name unknown, were killed, and a boy had an arm broken. Several other passengers received slight injuries. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch. It is stated that the person in charge of the switch was intoxicated.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, Aug. 28.—The following were the closing prices of merchandise at the close of business Saturday afternoon:—Sugar—Prices stiff but unchanged and business small. The total exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas were 13,000 boxes and 7000 hogsheads, including 1000 boxes to the United States. The stock in warehouses in Havana and Matanzas is 242,000 boxes and 2400 hogsheads. Bacon steady at 20c. Petroleum quiet. Cooperage dull. Flour advancing, and is quoted at $10·75@11·50. Hams buoyant; American salted, 26@27c.; sugar-cured, 28@30c. Lard easier at 21½c. in kegs and 23½c. in tins. Lumber in demand. Potatoes buoyant at $8·25. Tallow—Market supplied. Freights flat and nominal.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SALMAGUNDI.—The weather at the present is fluctuating. Sun is in good demand, but the supply is limited. Wind is tolerably active. No storm quotations at present.

—A brass band passed down Third street this morning, accompanied by several militia men and a barrel-head mounted on a pole. They intend to spend the day in target practice. Safety imperatively demands that these men shall have learned how to shoot before they are allowed to handle a musket.

—The new steps to the Mayor's and other offices need a finish. Can it be that the appropriation is exhausted, or can no slab be found stony-hearted enough for service in that locality?

—Those conscienceless disturbers of our somnolent repose, by which is meant the genus insect, species mosquito, are upon us in force. Coal oil, the worst smelling the better, applied externally, is a good preventive. The mosquito don't like bad smells. The mosquito is a sensible insect. If the patient objects to bad smells also, there is no hope for him.

—Yesterday, according to the almanac, was the anniversary of the robbery last year of $28,000 from the office of the Receiver of Taxes. The day was kept as a whole holiday by the employes of the office, and the guard during both day and night was doubled.

—It is thought by some that the Prussians will receive a check. If this should happen, will the check be honored?

—Salmagundi, noun, from Latin *salgama* pickles, *i. e.*, *sal* salt and *condita* preserved. A mixture of chopped meat, with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions. A hodgepodge. A medley. An olio, a miscellany. A collection of light, miscellaneous reading.—*Worcester.*

A HARD CASE.—This morning there appeared at the office of his Honor the Mayor a pale, haggard-looking woman, carrying in her arms an infant, in appearance, but a mere skeleton. The poor creature, whose name is Mary King, told the following pitiful tale:—Some four years ago she married the man whose name she bears, and from the very outset he abused her. Frequently would he desert her, then return, profess penitence, and obtaining whatever money she had, would again leave. Some six weeks ago he returned after a lengthened absence, and stated that he had obtained employment in Brooklyn, N. Y. Of course he desired some money to pay his car fare there, and after much persuasion induced his poor wife to dispose of every article of any value which she had, even to the furniture. Securing the proceeds, he left her, and has not since been seen. Since then she has scarce tasted food, and the pavement was ofttimes her bed. The child has been sinking gradually, and will ere this meets the eye of our readers be dead, the cause being starvation.

MARINE.—Yesterday afternoon William Patton and Francis Currie hired a boat for a row on the Schuylkill. When near Girard Avenue Bridge they were met by another boat, containing a party of youths whose ages range from sixteen to eighteen years. These boys, by menaces and the flourishing of knives, compelled the two men named to pull ashore and deliver to them the boat. The Harbor Police hearing of the matter made search for the rascals, and arrested one of the leaders, named Daniel Fitzpatrick. Alderman Alexander sent him to prison.

A SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL.—A summer night's festival will be given by the Mænnerchor, the Sængerbund, the Junger Mænnerchor, and the Harmonie on Wednesday, September 7, at Wissahickon Park. Tickets admitting one gentleman and two ladies cost only one dollar apiece. A most pleasant time is anticipated, and all who wish to attend are requested to secure tickets early.

UNPROFITABLE BOARDERS.—Before Alderman Cahill this morning were arraigned Thomas Randolph and Christian Weaver, boarders at Schmidt's Hotel, Second and Willow streets, on the charge of having broken open the office desk thereof and robbed it of $300 and a gold watch. They were held in $1000 bail each for a further hearing.

FOUND.—Lieutenant Flaherty, of the Fifth District Police, yesterday found in an alley running off Spruce street, above Eighth, a large box filled with glass preserving jars, supposed to have been stolen. The box is marked "C. Dore, Mason's Point, Jars, B. T. & Co., Phila."

ANOTHER HESTER VAUGHAN CASE.

A Babe Strangled and Hid in a Closet.

Yesterday morning the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest upon the body of a female infant, apparently about one month old, found at the depot of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company, Ninth and Green streets. Deputy Coroner Sees at once proceeded to the spot, and from the appearance of the body and other surroundings he postponed the inquest until a post mortem examination was made by Dr. Shapeleigh, when it was ascertained that the child *had been murdered*. The murderer, or more probably murderers, had first grasped the infant around the neck and pressing the fingers on either side of the neck caused suffocation. To make sure of the work being complete, a handkerchief was then tied around the throat and drawn tight.

The corpse of the murdered infant was discovered by a lady in an iron washstand in the ladies' department at the depot. Shocked by the discovery she gave vent to a series of screams, which brought in the watchman, who in turn called in a couple of policemen and delivered them to the body. How long it had remained there is not known. The case is now in the hands of the detectives.

THE LAST LAMP EXPLOSION.—We have received the following communication:—

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF REFINED PETROLEUM AND BURNING OILS, No. 117 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29, 1870.—*Editor Evening Telegraph.*—SIR:—I noticed in your paper of the 27th instant an account of an explosion of a coal-oil lamp at No. 735 S. Fourth street. Upon an investigation into the facts of the case I find the accident was not from *coal oil*, but from an article called non-explosive fluid, which is nothing but benzine, or a mixture of benzine and other ingredients. If persons will continue to purchase fluids for burning in lamps of this character, after so many repeated warnings through the press of this city, they must expect accidents to occur. Most of the explosions which have happened are not from coal oil, but from the use of the above-described fluids, which, in the opinion of courts, do not come within the scope of the act of Assembly, or I should have long since endeavored to put a stop to their sale. Respectfully, R. M. EVANS.

CREELY VS. O'NEILL.—This morning a meeting of the sub-committee of the Republican State Central Committee appointed to investigate the matter of contest for the Congressional nomination in the Second district, between Messrs. Charles O'Neill and John V. Creely, was held in the rooms of the National Union Club, No. 1104 Chesnut street. There were present Messrs. William R. Leeds, William B. Elliott, and Alderman R. C. Tittermary, together with Mr. Creely and a number of his witnesses. Mr. O'Neill failed to appear. After waiting some time and no quorum attending, the meeting adjourned until Friday at 11 A. M.

THE OFFICE OF THE PROTHONOTARY OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS ENTERED.—Some time during last night thieves broke open the door of the entry leading to the office of Richard Donegan, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, Chesnut street, below Sixth, and thence into the office, which they thoroughly ransacked, securing $30 in cash. The robbery is supposed to have been perpetrated by some of the bootblacks who hang around the neighborhood.

OUT OF DANGER.—The man Cleary, shot by Monaghan last evening, it has been ascertained, was kept in Bonnoll's dwelling. This morning he was pronounced out of danger by the attending physician. Monaghan was then taken before Alderman Smith, and held in $2500 bail for a further hearing.

A LOVER OF FINE ART.—An ebony-hued descendant of Ham, whose cognomen is William Rudolph, was this morning held in $600 bail by Alderman Delaney, on the charge of having stolen a picture from the wall of the residence of Mrs. Brown (colored), St. Mary street, above Sixth.

PETTY THEFT.—John Surrney on Saturday broke open the money-drawer of the news stand northeast corner of Fifth and Market streets, and pocketing the contents ran off. He was pursued, and at Fifth and Commerce streets captured. Alderman Godbou held him in $500 bail to answer.

$300.—About 8 30 last evening, the residence of William Robinson, No. 1336 Rodman street, was entered by a sneak thief, who ascended to the second story, and took from a bureau drawer $300 in cash. Although the family were in the house at the time, he escaped undetected.

$25.—Before Alderman Toland this morning was arraigned one David Craig on the charge of entering a tavern at New Market and Peg streets on Saturday night, and stealing therefrom $25. He was held in $800 bail for a further hearing.

COLORED.—An Ethiopian named Sanders Jones was caught, on Saturday night last, whilst in the act of stealing a pair of pants from the shop of Dennis Donegan, Eighth and Baker streets. Alderman Collins sent Jones to prison.

SNEAK THIEF.—John McCall on Saturday night sneaked into the house No. 805 South Eleventh street, with the intention of robbing it, but being detected he was taken before Alderman Collins, who sent him to prison.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—Alderman Lutz this morning sent to prison a youth named George Holland, 19 years of age, who was caught on Saturday night, whilst attempting to rob a house at Front and Bainbridge streets.

LUCKY MAN.—The Chesterfield of the police force, Lieutenant James Flaherty, of the Fifth district, was this morning presented with a handsome suit of blue and brass by some of his friends of the Eighth ward. Lucky James!

LECTURE.—Dr. Saunders should be heard at his college to-morrow afternoon by all who desire more knowledge of Palestine and the Jews. No charge for admission.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, Aug. 29, 1870.

The week opens with an active demand for money, both for business and speculative purposes, and the market remains very steady. The banks are being gradually drained of their resources, the money current having firmly set in towards the West. Nearly all the markets in those sections exhibit increased ease in money, if we can rely on our exchanges, whilst the Eastern money centres are becoming correspondingly stringent. Rates to-day here were very firm at 6@7 per cent. on call and at 7@9 per cent. on prime discounts.

The gold market continues quiet and steady, but rather weaker, opening at 116⅜, declining to 115¾, and closing about noon at 116⅛.

Government bonds are quiet and unsettled, but prices vary but little from those of Saturday.

The stock market continues quiet, but a shade stronger. Sales of State sixes, first series, at 104¾, and City sixes, new issue, at 101¾.

Reading Railroad sold at 47·81@47·94; Pennsylvania at 58½@58¾; Lehigh Valley at 57⅜; and Catawissa preferred at 57. A small sale of Oil Creek and Allegheny brought 44½.

Among the miscellaneous list there were trifling sales of Morris Canal preferred at 67½ and Second and Third Streets at 46½@47.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.			
$5000 Pa 6s, 1st se..	104¾	10 sh Penna R..ls.	58¾
$8000 City 6s, N.ls.	101¾	101 do......ls.	58½
$7300 do ......ls.	101¾	166 sh Leh V R..ls.	57¾
$1000 Pa 6s 2 m.c.	102¾	100 sh Cata Pf......	37
$500 Leh R ln.....	90	16 sh 2d & 3d St...	46½
500 sh Read R..ls.c.	47·81	100 do ......ls.	47¾
BETWEEN BOARDS.			
$10300 Pa 6s 1 se...	104¾	200 sh Reading R...	47¾
$200 City 6s, Old...	101¾	200 do ...b10.	47·94
16 sh Mor Cl Pf...	67½	100 do....b10.	47·94
2 sh Leh V R.....	57¾	10 sh N Cen R.b5.	44
4 sh 2d & 3d St..	47	10 sh Mech Bank..	32
25 sh O C & A R...	44⅜		
SECOND BOARD.			
$12000 Sun & E 7s.ls.	103	2 sh Mech Bk.....	31¾
25 sh O C& A R....	44½	16 sh Penna R..ls.	58½
75 sh Read R......	48	5 sh Com'l Bk....	50
200 do......ls.	47¾	5 sh Minehil R...	50¼
100 do. ....s10.	47¾		

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅝@112⅞; do. 1864, 111@111¼; do. 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do., July, 1865, 109⅞@110⅛; do., July, 1867, 110@110¼; do. July, 1868, 110@110¼; 5s, 10-40, 108¾@109¼ U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111¾@112. Gold, 116⅜@117.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅜@114⅝; do. 1862, 112⅞@112⅝; do. 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1865, new, 109⅞@110⅛; do. 1867, do. 110@110⅛; do. 1868, do. 110⅛@110¼; 10-40s, 108⅞@109⅛. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅛@112. Gold, 116⅛@116⅜; Silver, 111@114; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 815@825; Central Pacific Railroad, 875@885; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 730@760.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	116¼	10·59 A. M.	116⅜
10·02 "	116⅜	11·00 "	116⅜
10·10 "	116⅜	11·40 "	116⅜
10·16 "	116¼	11·49 "	116⅜
10·20 "	116⅜	12·10 P. M.	116⅜
10·30 "	116⅜		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Aug. 29.—In Cloverseed nothing doing, and prices are nominal. Timothy is in demand at $5·50@6, an advance. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·25@2·30.

The Flour market is characterized by extreme quiet, and only four hundred barrels were disposed of in lots to suit the home trade at $5·25@5·62½ for superfine; $5·75@6·12½ for extras; $6@6·75 for low grade and choice Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $7@7·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; $7·75@8·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $6@6·12½. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The Wheat market presents no new feature. The local millers purchase to a moderate extent at former quotations. Sales of new Western red at $1·40@1·42.; new Delaware do. at $1·30@1·33; and 500 bushels Michigan amber at $1·45. Rye is quoted at 90c. for new Western. Corn is quiet, and prices favor buyers. Sales of yellow at 95@98c., and Western mixed, low and high, at 89@93c. Oats are without change. Sales of 3000 bushels new Western at 45c. for black and 49@50c. for white; new Pennsylvania at 50c.; old do. at 52@55c., and choice new Delaware at 30c.

Whiskey is dull. 50 barrels Western iron-bound sold Saturday afternoon at 95c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Aug. 29.—There was quite a lively demand for beef cattle to-day, but at lower figures. The receipts were liberal, reaching 2888 head. Sales of choice at 8½@9½c., the latter for a few extra; fair to good at 6@8c.; and common at 5@6c. per lb. gross. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
80 Owen Smith, Western, 7@9¼.
110 John Smyth & Bro., do., 7@8¾.
65 Dennis Smyth, do., 7½@9¼.
75 A. Christy, Virginia, 8@9.
60 J. Christy, do., 7½@8¾.
31 Dengler & McCleese, Western, 6@7½.
127 P. McFillen, do., 7½@8⅝.
85 P. Hathaway, do, 7@9.
61 J. S. Kirk, do., 7@9.
69 B. McFillen, Western, 7@9.
100 J. McFillen, do., 7@8¾.
100 E. S. McFillen, do., 8@9¼.
224 Ullman & Bachman, do., 8@9¼.
425 J. J. Martin & Co., do., 6½@9½.
160 Mooney & Miller, do., 7½@9¼.
100 Thomas Mooney & Bro., do., 7@8.
80 H. Chain, do., 7@8.
47 Joseph Chain, do., 6½@8.
80 J. & L. Frank, do., 7½@8½.
75 Gus. Schamberg, do., 7½@8½.
100 Hope & Co., do., 7@9½.
48 H. Frank, do., 7@8¾.
25 B. Baldwin, Chester co., 7@9.
150 John McArdle, do., 6½@9¼.
130 R. Maynes, do., 7½@9.
57 Blum & Co., do, 6¼@8½.
42 Levi, do., 6¾@8¼.
40 M. Dryfoos, do., 6@7½.

Cows and calves—There was a fair degree of activity in the market, with sales of 150 head at $35@75.

Sheep met an urgent inquiry and prices advanced; sales of 15,000 head at 5@6¼c. per pound gross for good, and $1·50@3·50 per head for stock.

Hogs attracted more attention at higher figures; sales of 2363 head at $13·50@14·25 per 100 pounds net for corn fed.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA............AUGUST 29

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M........74 | 11 A. M.......82 | 2 P. M........90

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, New York, do.
Br. bark Polly, Rodd, Cork or Falmouth for orders, B. Crawley & Co.
Schr Wm. Wallace, Scull, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr R. Law, Eldred, Fall River, do.
Schr P. A. Saunders, Steelman, Amesbury, do.
Schr David Siner, Huntley, Boston, do.
Schr F. H. Jackson, Hunter, Astoria, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 11 hours from Sassafras River, with peaches to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Vineland, Bower, 11 hours from Sassafras River, with peaches to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Eagle, Sears, 7 days fm Portland, with mdse. to David Cooper.

Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, 3 days from Fall River, in ballast to Sinnickson & Co.

Schr Charles Cooper, Nickerson, 3 days from Harwich, with fish to Crowell & Nicholson. Saw a light brig coming in the Capes, name unknown.

Schr George Staples, Lord, 3 days from New York, with salt to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr E. M. Sawyer, Kelley, 3 days fm New York, with salt to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Maryland, Greene, from Kennebec River, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Hester Ann, Cleary, from Magicty River, with wood to Hagy & Knowles.

Schr Fannie A. Bailey, Locke, 5 days from Portsmouth, N. H., in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Mabel F. Staples, Leighton, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Penn Ice Co.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Chattanooga, Black, from Portsmouth, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Anna Myrick, Richards, from Provincetown, with mdse. to captain.

Schr Trio, Newcomb, from New York, with mdse. to captain.

Schr E. A. Blew, Laws, from Dividing Creek, with lumber to Dalton & Co.

Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Ireland, fm Providence.
Schr W. H. Rowe, Winnemore, from Plymouth.
Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, from Dighton.
Schr Pennsylvania, Ewing, from Norfolk.
Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears, from Providence.
Schr W. P. Cox, Knowles, from Pawtucket.
Schr M. Merriman, Babbitt, from Stanton.
Schr L. Blew, Blew, from Bristol, R. I.
Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Rodan, from Norwich.
Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Little, fm New Haven.
Schr Reading RR. No. 43, Baldwin, fm N. London.
Schr Marietta Steelman, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr W. H. Tiers, Gifford, do.
Schr Thomas J. Smith, Lake, do.
Schr Princess, Forham, do.
Schr Hattie Baker, Crowell, do.
Schr Charles E. Jackson, Cullen, do.
Schr S. H. Sharp, Webb, do.

☞ Schr Roamer, from St. John, N. B., is consigned (vessel) to Chas. Haslam & Co.

BELOW.

Ship Tonawanda, Turley, from Liverpool; bark Black Brothers, from Cardiff; and brig Reaper, from Ivigtut.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Aug. 27.—Six barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 27.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

B. C. Leroy, W. T. Blessing, T. McWilliams, A. V. Joslin, W. S. Burton, with coal, for New York.

Sary Gamp, with coal, for Bridgeton.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 29.—The Board of Trade, for Baltimore; P. McDevitt, for New Haven; T. H. Jackson, for Astoria, L. I.; A. S. Kinne and Hankie Barnard, for New York, all with coal, left Saturday. L. S. C.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 608 CHESNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 South FIFTH

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 16 sw]

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

French Appeals for Aid.

The Peril of Paris.

The Irish War Fever.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Registering in the South.

Novel Campaign Documents.

FROM EUROPE.

France Appealing to Foreign Powers.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—It is rumored that the French ambassadors at neutral courts have asked for the interposition of the great powers to guarantee the French dynasty.

The "Times" Military Articles.

The military articles in the London *Times*, which have attracted some attention, are understood to be written by General Burgoyne.

What the Parisians Expect.

Parisians affect to believe that the approaching Prussians will be at length taken between two fires and exterminated.

A Likely Story.

King William's suite at army headquarters consists of about one thousand persons, of whom eighty are court dignitaries. Servants, attaches of the postal and telegraphic service, members of the Engineer Corps, geographers, etc., make up the rest. Bismarck's train is almost ample as King William's.

Paris "Must and Will Be Saved."

The London *Times* says Paris must and will be saved, but a removal of the seat of government is indispensable, owing to the predominance of the vile passions which are irreconcilable with public order and with military movements.

MacMahon's Reverses.

The *Times* questions the tactics of MacMahon in moving to the northeast, and thereby leaving open the road to Paris. He might at least have threatened a descent on the advancing columns of the Prussians.

What the Prussians Must Expect.

At a meeting of the Paris Defense Committee yesterday M. Thiers informed the members that the Prussians would never reach the city without a complete victory over the French army, and even then their stay would be short.

The Irish War Fever

is still most intense. Funds in aid of French wounded are rapidly accumulating.

The North German Bark Texas,

Captain Meintzen, which sailed from Philadelphia on the 19th of July for Hamburg, has put into Stornoway, Scotland, to avoid capture by French cruisers.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 29—1·30 P. M.—American securities steady. United States five-twenties of 1862, 88; of 1865, old, 87½; of 1867, 86. Stocks quiet; Erie, 17¼; Illinois Central, 110½.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29—1 30 P. M.—Breadstuffs quiet.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Arrived, ship Wisconsin, from Liverpool.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Pork Packers' Taxes.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29. — Acting Commissioner Douglass refuses to suspend the collection of the special tax assessed against the pork packers at the request of parties interested.

Campaign Contributions.

The Secretary of the Interior refuses to allow the Pennsylvania Republican Association to distribute in his department circulars asking voluntary contributions for political purposes.

Registering in the South.

Under the enforcement act passed at the last session prosecutions have been commenced against many registers of election in the Southern and Border States for refusing to register ex-Rebels. A telegram has been sent from the Attorney-General's office to the District Attorney for West Virginia, instructing him to dismiss all prosecutions made under the third section of the act where the offense of the register of election is not the offense prescribed in the second section of the act, that of failing to give an applicant for registration opportunity for properly qualifying himself to use the ballot by being relieved of political disabilities or otherwise. This question will affect the elections in a majority of the late rebellious States.

Novel Political Documents.

The National Democratic Committee is distributing as campaign documents pasteboard cards containing samples of cloth, with figures showing the cost of the same in Europe and the greatly enhanced cost in this country under the present high tariff. These cards are intended mainly for campaign uses in agricultural districts.

Taking the Census.

The Republican State Associations upon the return of President Grant will endeavor to to effect a change in the system of appointments in the Census Bureau, which are made on competative examinations open to all, and under which many clerks dismissed from other offices as avowed Democrats and opponents of the administration are now obtaining appointments.

The Washington Navy Yard.

Seven hundred workmen are now employed at the Washington Navy Yard, and the force will soon be increased, as a number of light-draft vessels are expected to be sent here for repairs.

The Envelope Contract.

Efforts will be made at the next session of Congress to have the stamped envelope contract annulled and the system discontinued, on the ground that it is very damaging to the interests of envelope manufacturers generally.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Stabbing Affray in Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—At Haverhill, on Saturday night, Bernard Carleton and Andrew Cooney were dangerously stabbed in an affray with two brothers named Roberts. The latter were arrested.

Death of a Convict.

Conners, who some months ago was committed to the State Prison for drowning the boy Eastman, at the prison wharf, died last night after two weeks illness.

FROM LONG BRANCH.

Ninth (N. Y.) Regiment on the Home Track.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 29.—The 9th New York Regiment struck tents at 10 o'clock, and proceeded in line to the Continental Hotel. After dinner speeches were made by Colonel Fisk, Lieutenant Colbraine, and Major Hitchcock, returning thanks to the regiment for their good conduct. The regiment gave cheers for W. B. Barrows and William Wilkinson and then left in the train for New York, where they will arrive at 3 o'clock.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Cotton dull and unchanged; sales 300 bales. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales of 6000 barrels. Wheat quiet and without decided change; sales of 36 000 bushels. Corn quiet; sales of 28,000 bushels; new mixed Western at 85@86½c. Oats quiet; sales of 21,000 bushels State at 51@55c.; Western at 50@51c. Beef quiet. Pork steady; new mess, $28·15@28·25. Lard heavy; steam, 16⅛@16½c.; kettle, 17@17¼c. Whisky quiet at 94½c.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Schooner Sunk.

OSWEGO, Aug. 29.—The schooner E. B. Gannett, of Sackett's Harbor, which left Oswego on Saturday night for Ogdensburg with plaster and stone, sprung aleak when twelve miles off this port and sunk in deep water. The crew were saved.

Arrest of a Counterfeiter.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Colonel Whiteley, United States detective, arrested this morning Dave Herringe, printer and engraver, who has been operating for nearly ten years in counterfeiting. When taken this morning $2000 in counterfeit two-dollar bills on the West Chester Bank was found in his possession.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Stocks very dull. Money 4@5 per cent. Gold, 116⅜. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112⅞; do. 1864, do., 111; do. 1865, do., 111⅛; do. 1865, new, 109⅞; do. 1867, 110; do. 1868, 110; 10-40s, 108⅞. Virginia sixes, new, 65; Missouri sixes, 90½; Canton Company, 60½; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 94¼; Erie, 22; Reading, 95⅝; Adams Express, 64⅛; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 91⅞; Illinois Central, 134; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104; Chicago and Rock Island, 113½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 33⅝.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.—Cotton dull and unchanged; nominally 19⅛. Wheat—receipts, 26,000 bushels, mostly damp Maryland, which is dull. Sales of amber Maryland at $1·50@1·65; fair to good Maryland red at $1·30@1·40; common at $1·10@1·25; Southern white at $1·40@1·65; Western red at $1·35@1·37. Corn—White, $1@1·10 for Maryland; do. yellow, nominally 95c.@$1; mixed Western, 80@83c.; white do., 85@95c.; yellow do., 90@95c. Oats, 47@49c. Rye, 80@90c. Mess pork weak at $30@30·50. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 17½@17¾c.; clear do., 18@18¼c.; shoulders, 15¼@15½c. Hams, 25½@26c. Lard dull at 17¼@17½c. Whisky dull at 92@93c.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET ON SATURDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"While the volume of business the past week was far below the average, and while the markets outside of gold were seldom so inactive, the present inert influences affecting the financial situation are of more than usual interest. It is this singular contrast between the gravity of the situation and the quietness of the street that commands attention. It shows that Wall street is like the world at large. It needs agitators and leaders to influence movements based upon the causes which otherwise lie inoperative. Were it not for the great captains of finance who sweep into and through the street at intervals the operation of natural laws would be a prosy matter, and speculators of limited capital would seek other fields for the trial of their luck. Hence it is that at a season when the watering places have not yet lost their attraction for the great leading spirits of speculation the Wall street market respond but fitfully, if at all, to the changes in the current of speculative influences.

"In such a condition of things it is easy to understand that speculative transactions have of late been generally consummated in the Gold Room, the speculative spirit there finding an opportunity to try its fortunes upon a medium of more shifting value than elsewhere presented in the vicinity of the Stock Exchange. But even in this direction the venture of capital has been of limited amount; for the opportunities of rapid movement have been almost counterbalanced by the risk of the undertaking, the current week exhibiting a fickleness in the fluctuation of the gold premium which has put all calculation at defiance. The earliest sales of gold on Monday were at 114⅞, from which, despite large contracts on the short side, there was an advance to 117, at which point the same short interest was deceived into the belief that gold was destined to go back among the 'twenties,' and a further rise to 118 was occasioned by the covering of the original short sales. The legitimate demand ceasing at this figure, there was an eventual relapse to 116¼. Here was a movement of between 3 or 4 per cent., the gainers in which were so by pure chance. The check to speculation produced by it is reflected in the closing dullness of the gold market and in the dwindling down of the clearances from a hundred to only forty millions daily. The rise and fall followed in some measure the changing aspect of the warlike situation in Europe; but their general inconsistency was betrayed by the timidity which followed the alternate reports that pools had been formed on the one hand to advance and on the other to depress the price of gold. The short interest at the beginning of the week, based upon an expected speedy settlement of the war by the Prussian conquest of Paris, and reflected in high borrowing rates for cash gold, was intimidated into covering by the report of the organization of a powerful 'bull' clique. A 'long' interest, tempted by the same report, found its hands full of gold just at the moment that another report was circulated of the formation of a powerful 'bear' pool. The consequence was a sharp decline in the price and great loss to the speculators, who were afforded another opportunity for verifying the truth of the saying that 'Wall street is a hard place to make money in.'

"The question, however, which absorbs most interest, and now constantly exercises the mind of Wall street, is the future of the money market in the interval to the cessation of the fall demand from the South and West. Attention has been particularly directed to this matter by the steady decline in the resources of the banks, whose surplus beyond the legal reserve is confined to the sum of only ten millions of dollars, an amount which experience has shown is easily within the reach of speculative contraction. But the situation this fall is different from that for many years. The remembrance of the events of last autumn, with its terrible stock panic, was so deeply impressed upon the street that, in contrast to other years, the interval since last September has been exceedingly dull. The obliteration of the facilities for speculation on the one hand and caution on the other produced a marked decrease in speculative animation. The sufferers by the panic seem to have remembered only the terrific decline in prices, and have been patiently waiting for a return of September that they may correct the mistake of last year. Hence, while the bullish feeling of the summer has been of little moment, the 'bear' plans for the coming fall have been gradually organizing and have taken so deep a hold of the public mind that active money is impatiently awaited as the signal for a general movement for lower prices. It is the extensive character of this feeling which is likely to defeat itself. It is here that we shall find the solution of stock movements in the approaching season. The speculative stocks are in the hands of the cliques and heavier operators, who bought in the winter and spring, but have found no market as yet in which to sell them. A very active—a stringent—money market would, of course, embarrass them in their possession of the load; but should they, as they have done before, exert their credit and procure time loans at high rates of interest, they would doubtless dismiss the idea of marketing their stocks at present, and retain them over the crisis. It may be that they cannot follow out so felicitous a programme as thus indicated. The money market was never so barren of prophetic signs as to its course this fall. But that the public may make a great mistake in operating for a heavy decline in stock in the interval to the relaxation of money is very obvious. The cliques may turn their extremity into a great pitfall for the mass of outside speculators."

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